SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Cosy, Yala, Molli Hisco
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Gipserei · Malerei · Spritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 80 Tel. 22.417

E. Mischler
COUTURE — DRESSMAKING
Gurtengasse 3 Tel. 35.866

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

MADAME LORY
ROBES et MANTEAUX
17 Monbijoustrasse

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Pfurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632 · Tel. 33.002

Ed. Meyer-v. Bergen
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
THUNSTRASSE 17 TEL. 22.331

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas—Walking-Sticks
Gloves—Ties
SPITALGASSE 32

E. Heller-Sickert
(formerly G. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4
near Palace Bellevue
Gloves, Stockings, Ties, Scarves.

BIEL

AUTO-SATTLEREI
Polster-Möbel aller Art
Fachgemässe Ausführung
Neuenschwander & Simonini
BRUGGSTRASSE 28 TEL. 33.58
(Upholstering for Automobiles)

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramophones T S F Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
EN DÉTAIL

Badan & Cie. (Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

AU LILAS BLANC
CORSETS SUR MESURE
L. BONNET
3 Rue de la Confédération Tel. 44.481

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers of Bernese Oberland
RÄUBER & CO., Ltd.
Interlaken-Grindelwald-Wengen

LAUSANNE

AU NOUVEAU-NÉ
MAISON SPECIALE D'ARTICLES POUR BEBES
Madame Coigny-Epitaux
Tel. 23.374
Galeries du du Commerce
(Articles for Babies)

BOOKSELLER'S SHOP
STATIONERY
F. SELHOFER-BLONDEL
5 Petit-Chene and Succursale
Halles Métropole 64
Nice choice of Souvenirs

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
MAISON RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.486

R. BISCHOFF
9 Rue Beau-Séjour Tel. 22.821
Installe avec goût appartements et villas. Spécialité Etoffes pour rideaux et meubles de style.
(Interior Decoration, Antiques)

E. MEYLAN-REGAMEY
11 RUE NEUVE
WATCHMAKER—JEWELLER
GOLD and SILVERSMITH
Repairing—Moderate Prices
ENGLISH SPOKEN Tel. 23.809

OLTEN

W. LEIBUNDGUT
Herren- Damen- und Uniformenschneiderei
Ziegelfeldstr. 1 Tel. 36.53
(TAILOR)

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN

Artistic Shop
WERKSTUBE
L. EIGENMANN
MARKTGASSE 20

ZURICH

A Very Fine Easter Gift You will find, is a SWISS WATCH
J. FRUH
Bleicherweg 23, Zürich 2
WATCHMAKER
Watches and Clocks of very best Quality. Good service and repairs. TEL. 33.971

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

Die neuesten Seiden und Wollstoffe für die kommende Saison sind eingetroffen
Müller-Blümli
Bellevueplatz, neben Kino
(Silk and Woollen Materials)

JUWELEN
GOLD- und SILBERWAREN
S. & P. WEBER, Zurich
STORCHENGASSE 17
(Jewellers)

Tel. 22.511
GLOVES
STOCKINGS
Zürich 1
Limmatquai 128
GESCHWISTER RANDON

Albrecht-Schlapfer & Co
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Bed-linen Table-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Gut BÜRGERLICHES HEIM
In grossem Garten. Tel. 41.916
FAMILIE SCHMIDT
PLATTENSTRASSE 37, ZURICH 7.
(Home with board)

hörnlein
COIFFURES—Damen und Herren
Löwenstrasse 1 Sihlporte Tel. 38.163

Marie Rehm
Forchstrasse 120, ZURICH 7
beim Hammersteig
Telephon Hottingen 5437
MERCERIE-BONNETERIE
TRICOTAGEN (Drapery)

„Colliers" • Armbänder • Clips usw.
Garnitur-Perlen • Simili • Steine
Perlen für Handarbeiten
Kaufen Sie nur im Ateliers und einzigen
„Perlenhaus" Münstergasse 7, Zürich
(BEADS)

Einrahmungen
W. HILTPOLD
Forchstr. 14 Tel. 20773
Fountain Pens
Stationery, Office Supplies

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

DIAMONDS
We are specialists in DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER

Are you going to build?
STONEITE
PATENT WALLING
will give you a good sound building and effect a big saving. Manufactured and erected by
The Linotel Manufacturing Co.
(Pty.) Ltd.
C/o PALMYRA and DRAPER ROADS
Tel. 6-1014 NEWLANDS

Graham Hall Residential
WORCESTER ROAD SEA POINT
Half minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
TELEPHONE 4-3568

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel. 6021, 6025 and 6028 Cen
LENNON'S BUILDINGS
30 ADDERLEY STREET

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. 2-9237
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4 127 Adderley Street Cape Town

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 980
Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236 Tel.: Add. Smithbat.

HOME MADE
CAKES, PASTRY and SWEETS
ARLINES
Sandwiches, All Varieties
Cut at short notice and delivered.
Proprietress: Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 Mercury Lane Phone "One Ate" 18.

PHONE 2482
ROBERTS
PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE,
DURBAN

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
Durban & District Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE STREET Phone Cen. 3058

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

MILLAR BROS.
(Masons & Cartwright)
FLORISTS
Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Bouquet and Floral Decorations
349 West Street Phone 3103
Manageress Res. Phone 8155

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8-10 Brook Street Phone 1121

FOR HENWOODS ALL
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

Helen Gardner Salon
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Specialists
Eugene Permanent Waving
57 Field St. (Next Stuttafords) Phone 4404

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality For Value
Bümmon's
Everything for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.
"Fanny"
Box 6818 Phone C 2143/3
96 Pritchard Street

MCCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

JNO. W. QUINN & CO. Ltd.
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs.
May we have the pleasure of serving you.
Phones 387 and 388 Central

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F Stolp; G Van Digglen and I. Perrow
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

ADIE AND CO.
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under personal supervision of W. J. Mona)
37 Plein St., cor. Wanderers St.
Butter, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
Bedford Road, Yeoville

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade
Pritchard and Kerk Sts. Phone 1452/4

A HOME
for friends who are needing one
at Mrs. C. M. Theron's "WOODLANDS"
24 Junction Ave., Parktown
Terms moderate. PHONE 44-3614

PIETERMARITZBURG

MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON Ltd.
ATWATER KENT RADIO
Music, Pianos, Refrigerators
180 CHURCH STREET Phone 2370

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG (Continued)

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 6895

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
307 CHURCH STREET Phone 2018

PORT ELIZABETH

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.
Netherlands Bank Buildings, Main Street, Port Elizabeth
Bloemfontein Box 583, East London Box 63
Pretoria Box 587
The Northern Assurance Company Limited

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
18 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

PHONE 6174 PO BOX 1072
B.O.B. STORES Pty. Ltd.
TOM BECKETT MANAGING DIRECTOR
Groceries—Provisions
Confectionery—Drapery
Haberdashery
Ladies' Wear
Hardware—Crockery
Toilet Requisites
Stationery
Soft Furnishing, etc. etc.
289 CHURCH STREET

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the Right Spot for Good Values in Boots, Shoes and Men's Outfitting

Millinery and Gowns
Coles
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
HIGH GRADE GROCERY
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460. For instant service let us ring you for your order.
We deliver all eastern suburbs.
Underwood Deviled Ham
For Picnics and School Lunches

F.S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F5619 SYD. B3788

Poulters'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Max Factor's COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

MOFFATS PRINTERY
258 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY.
TELEPHONE B 4307
QUALITY PRODUCTION

H. MATHEWS & CO.
DRAPERS
For Service and Value
38 CORSO
MANLY
Phone Y. U. 3782

TELEPHONE: B-3904
JULIE RASBORSEK'S RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR, 175 PITT STREET
Between King Street and G. P. O.
British and Continental Cooking
Open From 8:45 a. m. till 8 p. m.

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscript, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Grd. Floor, 38 Martin Place Tel. BW-6068

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY
CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

STUDEBAKER
Distributors for N. S. W.
SNEDDONS MOTORS
LIMITED
258-262 CASTLEREAGH STREET
Service Station PARRAMATTA RD. Nr. Missenden Rd. CAMPERDOWN
TELEPHONES Office M 4237 Sales (2 lines) Service L 2781

Gourlay Bros
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Make Your Will
The making of a will and the appointment of a fully qualified Executor are matters demanding your most careful consideration.
Permanent Trustee Coy. of N. S. W. Ltd.
has for over 45 years acted as Executors and Trustees
Ask for explanatory Booklet supplied free on request.
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

MAKE OUR RESTAURANT YOUR RENDEZVOUS FOR MORNING AND AFTERNOON TEAS, LUNCHEONS, ETC.
Hordern Brothers
GENERAL DRAPERS
Pitt and George Street, Sydney

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square
George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

Miss Lebenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M-W-1278

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £80,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

The HOOVER
It Beats
As It Sweeps
As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

NOCK & KIRBY'S
repair any metal article or electrical appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life. No job too small.
417-421 also 188-194a George St., Sydney

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave. ALL Branches of HAIRDRESSING Service by Skilled Operators.
D. & M. Crowe
362 and 379 George Street, Brisbane

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Rd. Nundah—Five Ways Grange—Cr. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Rd. Lutwyche Sandgate Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7135 Estimates Free

VICTORIA

GEELONG

117 Ryrie St. W. H Rooke Phone 2317
Hardware and Crockery Store
Paints Stains Lacquers

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

Paris Salon
MODEL HATS
REASONABLY PRICED
INGLEY
OF 183 COLLINS ST.
Est. 1887
TELEPHONE C. 8866

Be Assured!— in Good Clothes
from
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street, F. 2211
COSTUMES and SUITS from £6.6.0

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S.E.2

Expert Hair & Beauty Attention Is Assured Monitor Readers at
Nicholas Bldgs. 37 Swanston Street F. 2794
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE

The PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
GIFT NOVELTIES,
LAMPS AND SHADES,
TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
"Over the Wattle" 374 Little Collins St.

YOUR HAIR IS SO IMPORTANT!
Let Me Help You!
Miss Fegent
The Waldorf
CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON STREET TEL. C. 3061

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
Tel. U. 9966
28 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

RUTH CONABERE
Elocution and Dramatic Art
Now at 34 RIDDELL PARADE,
Elsternwick S. 4 Telephone L4002
and at Allan's, "Sonora House," Little Collins Street

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

MEN of MELBOURNE
Ball & Welch's Men's Wear Departments—both Mercery and Clothing sections—are now regarded as Melbourne Headquarters for Men's Wear of the better kind—priced always much lower than you'd expect to pay. Our Ready-for-Service Suits for men—for day or evening wear—are quite unrivalled.
BALL AND WELCH'S
are Men's Wear Specialists
Come in and look around at the fine assortment of sizes and fittings available. We have your size.
Flinders St. to Flinders Lane
MELBOURNE
(Also at Castlemaine)

FURNISHINGS
CRAIG'S
Craig's Furnishings Departments specialise in Happy Modern Furnishings at reasonable prices for everybody's home.
Craig, Williamson, Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30 p. m.
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F.5969

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with The STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
Victorian Branch
FIRE MARINE and GENERAL 55 William St
Tel C. 2001
TEL. C. 3356

Take YOUR WATCH to the Man Who Does the Job
J. LOWY
WATCH REPAIR SPECIALIST
McEwan House, 343 Little Collins St. F. 6881

Plant Quality For Flower Seeds
NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
Pty. Ltd.
159 Chapel Street, Windsor, and
248 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
WIN. 1557
Our Specialty: "Valencia" and "Bedggood's"
Matron's Comfort Shoes, size 2 to 8½

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

RICHARDS SHOES
CEN. 10381
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
WE STOCK BEDGOOD FOOTWEAR

DRESSMAKING
Exclusive Inexpensive
MARY CLISSOLD
24 LUMEAH ROAD, CAULFIELD
10/- Day and Fares. Tel. L. 2976

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
483 Collins St., Melbourne, C. 1. Cent. 9692
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service.
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'cray 949

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St.
Melbourne
Tel. F4460

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn Tel. Kalorama 6

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

MANTON'S
NEW DRAPERY DEPARTMENT STORE
Built in the Year of Victoria's Centenary

A fitting Culmination to our 8 Magic Years
MANTON'S
Manton & Sons Prints
Bourke St. Melbourne C1.

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Luncheons and Dinners
Open till 8 P. M. daily and till 2 o'clock on Saturdays
374 Lt. Collins Street
MELBOURNE C1.
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)
The Wattle may be reserved for Private Functions

PEL-TIER
The Only Exclusively FRENCH Salon
For HATS GOWNS COATS SPORTSWEAR
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"
Say it with Flowers
RONALDS CENTRAL
PTY. LTD.
Tel. Central 3356, 3357
229 COLLINS STREET
Next to "Age" Office

MELBOURNE Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY, 408 New Street
Near Martin St., ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service and Delivery.
Bon Ami, Postum
Havelock Flour sold here

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

GEORGE COURT AND SONS LIMITED
KARANGAHAPE RD. AUCKLAND
● FOR QUALITY FASHIONS, DRAPERY AND HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS AT LOWER PRICES
● VISIT THE TEAROOMS OVERLOOKING AUCKLAND

Dudley's Ltd.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for WALKOVER and SAXONE SHOES
PACKARD SLIPPERS
200 QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS LTD.
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST. CH. CH.

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
D I C
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Monitor Movie Guide

Despite a Negative Rôle, Anna Sten Interests in 'The Wedding Night'

By E. C. S.

After Office Hours (Metro)—The office boy must have dreamed this tale of a wise-guy city editor who sasses his boss, solves a murder mystery and cops the society dame. Clark Gable and Constance Bennett seem slightly bored and embarrassed by the cute antics required of them.

Baboona (Fox)—Not to be missed by those who enjoy pictures of African wild life in the jungle, as viewed from airplanes.

Captain Hurricane (Radio)—Slow-moving melodrama about three Cape Cod sailor cronies and the sharp-tongued Abbie who kept them in order. James Barton, Helen Westley.

Car 99 (Paramount)—Bank robber puts the Michigan State Police radio system out of commission, but the law gets its man by aid of 'phone-radio relay via Massachusetts. Guy Standing, Frank Craven, Ann Sheridan, Fred MacMurray.

Clive of India (United Artists)—Ronald Colman and Loretta Young very much in the foreground of this story of the winning of an empire. Revolting battle-scene closeups.

The Crimson Trail (Universal)—Buck Jones accused unjustly of all the major crimes of the ranch country, but sets all right at the end with the aid of his gallant white horse, Silver.

La Crise est Finie (Nero)—Cheerful musical farce in French about a provincial troupe which puts on a show that sets all Paris laughing off the depression.

La Dame aux Camélias (Du World)—Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay in a French version of Dumas's story, sensitively realized.

David Copperfield (Metro)—Remains the best Dickens film that has come to the screen. Freddie Bartholomew is uncommonly winning as young David and choice characterizations are provided by W. C. Fields, Edna May Oliver and Roland Young.

A Dog of Flanders (Radio)—Ouida's old novel with the harshness softened. A Dutch boy's ambition is to become a painter and win acceptance by the family of the girl who inspires him. Frankie Thomas, O. P. Heggie, Ann Shoemaker.

The Gilded Lily (Paramount)—Stenographer's romance with a titled Englishman comes to nothing, so she marries the reporter who gave her a publicity buildup as a night club entertainer. Alcoholic content high. Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray.

The Good Fairy (Universal)—Cinderella marries a poor lawyer who is made rich by a whimsical bounder. Margaret Sullavan, Herbert Marshall, Frank Morgan.

Let's Live Tonight (Columbia)—An attempt to romanticize the unromantic story of the world-weary bounder and the unspoiled young girl. For the most part done in dimly lighted night scenes. Tullio Carminati, Lilian Harvey. The Hays organization could perform a real public service by withholding its seal of approval from all boring films.

The Little Colonel (Fox)—Winsome Shirley Temple makes this sticky old-fashioned melodrama worth seeing. She does some clever tap dances with Bill Robinson, Negro comedian. You will be seeing him in other films. Hattie McDaniel gives another good Negro characterization as the cook. A handsome color sequence for conclusion. Lionel Barrymore, Evelyn Venable.

Lightning Strikes Twice (Radio)—Mystery play about a supposed murder. "The public loves to be fooled." O yes? Ben Lyon, Skeets Gallagher, Pert Kelton.

Living on Velvet (First National)—Aviator cracks up and becomes a reckless and rude public pest. Another bump, achieved in a motor smashup, makes a model husband of him. Kay Francis leaves the room only to change costumes. Silly, talky, slow. George Brent, Warren William.

Man of Aran (British-Gaumont)—Contrary to expectation, this powerfully photographed story of the struggle of the Aran Islanders to wrest a living from the sea is proving popular enough to receive general distribution in the United States.

Mississippi (Paramount)—Filmed before as "The Fighting Coward" and "River of Romance." Based on Booth Tarkington's "Magnolia." W. C. Fields as a show-boat proprietor and Bing Crosby as one of his entertainers who acquires a fearsome repute by chance, and without foundation. Joan Bennett, Queenie Smith.

The Mystery of Edwin Drood (Universal)—The ingenious reconstitution of old English places and ways in this film is another example of the high achievement of the Hollywood art and technical departments. Dickens's unfinished story has been pieced out with wordy and obvious melodrama, however, and the direction is in key with the gruesome and claptrap incidents. Francis L. Sullivan as Crisparkle resists all temptations and encouragements to overact, and proves that a screen player of authority can carry a part by sheer intelligence and presence. Claude Rains, Douglass Montgomery, Heather Angel, Walter Kingsford. The opium den scenes are inexcusable.

Anna Sten
In "The Wedding Night"

The Mystery Man (Monogram)—Another newspaper yarn, more foolish than usual. Reporter, falsely accused of shooting, uncovers the real killer in intervals of barking at the city editor. Shades of "It Happened One Night." Robert Armstrong, Maxine Doyle.

One More Spring (Fox)—Fairy tale of three persons who spent the winter in a Central Park hut. Warner Baxter as a bankrupt dealer in antiques, Janet Gaynor as an actress out of work, Walter King as a violinist without a contract. They befriend a banker and he waves the wand on Easter Sunday. Enough people like Janet Gaynor in anything to make all her films successes.

A Night at the Ritz (Warner)—A 20-minute slapstick subject dragged out to 61 minutes. A publicity engineer promotes as a chef a man who can't cook. All a misunderstanding, not to say a mistake. William Gargan, Patricia Ellis.

Red Head (Monogram)—Girl unjustly accused of marrying a dissolute rich youth for his money decides to reform him. And does he suffer? Grace Bradley, Bruce Cabot.

Private Worlds (Paramount-Wanger)—Romance and intrigue among doctors and attendants of a hospital for mental defectives. People who do not wish to watch horrifying scenes should avoid this. It is alleged that this sensational material is offered as a tribute to the worthy persons engaged in such service.

Rainbow Valley (Monogram)—Hero blows up a bandit gang with their own dynamite and completes the new road that they are trying to prevent being built. John Wayne, Lucille Brown.

Roberta (Radio)—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dance wittily and gracefully in a good musical film. Irene Dunne, Helen Westley and a fashion show.

School for Girls (Liberty)—Raw picture of life in a reform school, with romantic and melodramatic incidents touched occasionally by a note of social criticism. Sidney Fox, Paul Kelly, Lois Wilson, Lucille LaVerne.

Times Square Lady (Metro)—A crook who is also a bounder reforms and goes cute when he falls in love with a woman proprietor of a group of sporting enterprises. In so doing he double-crosses the gangsters and gyps who sought to muscle in on the little lady's rackets. For respite from the parade of scowling thugs we follow her on an auto trip into the country with a crooner. If you wish to spend 68 minutes in the company of smart alecks and criminals, this is first-quality shoddy. Virginia Bruce, Robert Taylor, Pinkie Tomlin.

The Wedding Night (United Artists-Goldwyn)—Having given Anna Sten three "submissive women" roles, Sam Goldwyn might now take a look at some of the films she made in Europe, in which her powers in positive characterizations proved that she could be even more interesting than in such a negative part as the Polish bride that falls to her in her newest film. The girl's father imposes the home country law of marriage arrangements upon her. Instead of the Polish boy chosen for her she comes to love an American writer, Gary Cooper, who is separated from his wife.

[This guide is published every Saturday.]

Airplanes to Fight Frosts in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOMESTEAD, Fla.—That necessity prompts invention was shown here during a recent cold wave that threatened Florida crops.

Vegetable growers used airplanes to prevent frost forming on cold nights. Eight planes were ordered to the Homestead municipal airport in readiness to cover an area of approximately 60 acres, and try by continuous up-and-down flying, to create a vacuum that would force closer to the ground a layer of warmer air said to exist at a height of some 30 feet.

Owners of the planes were to receive $35 an hour for each plane, the growers planning to combine resources and jointly bearing the expense to save their crops. But the cold wave was swept to other territory, growers are now picking their beans. They paid each plane a $25 guarantee and plan to use the idea again in case the same situation should occur.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Beloved (Phil. 4:1)—The word is used twice in this verse, and in each instance it may be construed as an adjective (in the first, modifying "brethren"; in the second, modifying "brethren" understood). It is, therefore, sounded preferably as three syllables.

Blessed (Matt. 13:16; Psalms 34:8)—In each instance the word is used as a participial adjective, and is pronounced as two syllables.

Congregation, conquer—The first syllable is *kong-* (short o).

Corporeal—The first o is circumflex as in orb, a change which the publishers of Webster's have recognized.

Disappear, appear—These contrasting terms, when used in this order and close together, might well be read with some stress on the first syllable of the second term.

Effect—Whether the word is used as a verb or noun, it is pronounced preferably *eh-fekt'* (each e short). A vowel at the beginning of a word, followed by a doubled consonant, is generally short.

Esaias—*E-zay'-yas* (e as in create, first *a* long, second *a* clipped-short).

Finally—Three syllables, *fi'-na-ly* (long i, *a* clipped-short); not *fine'-ly*.

Mutation—From Latin *mutare*, "to change." We use the word in the sense of "change in form or qualities." Sound it *mu-tay'-shun* (first *u* long, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short).

Real, unreal—The first word has two syllables, and the second has three. And when the words are encountered close together, and in this order, it is proper to stress the first syllable of the second term. Thus the dissimilarity between the two similar words is made clear.

Saith—*Seth* (short e).

Shew—The e is sounded as long o; compare "sew."

Testimony—The o is long.

Final vote on "irrefutable"—Although votes are still being received, there seems to be no need of continuing the tabulation. Accent on the third syllable, *ir-re-fute'-a-b'l*, is urged by 621 readers; 61 are satisfied with accent on the second syllable, *ir-ref'-u-ta-b'l*. In the circumstances, we can only side with the majority, and we are so notifying the publishers of Webster's.

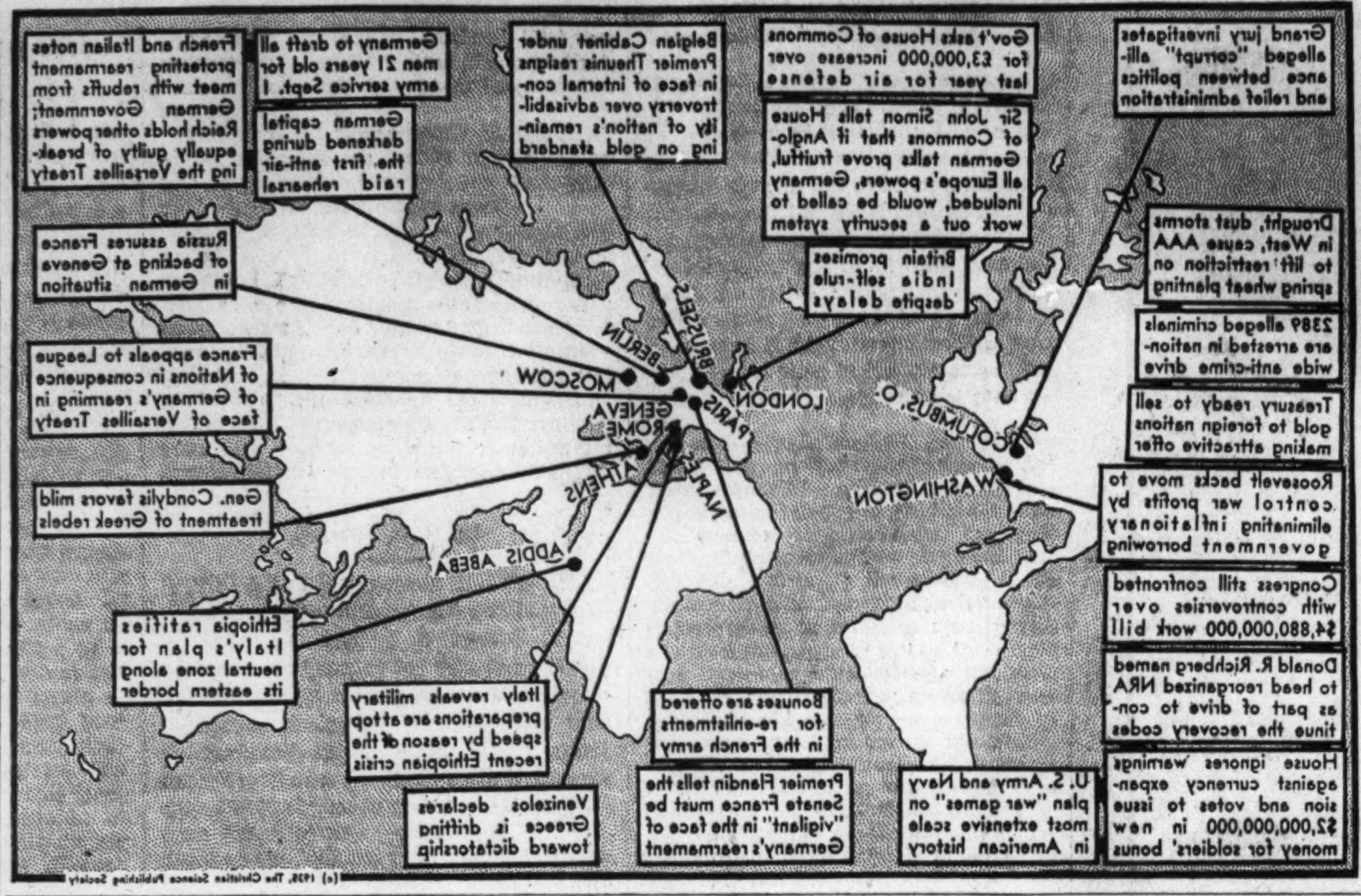
Vote on "Mary"—So far, 394 readers prefer the long *a*, *May'-ry*; 144 would cling to the old-fashioned *Mar'-y*, with *a* circumflex. Any more votes?

Quotation for Today

The man who fails is the man who fails to keep on keeping on.—A. Jackson.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance



Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Horns of the Altar

IN VARIOUS Old Testament passages, we read of "the horns of the altar," which were four in number and projected above the level of the altar itself—"upon the four corners thereof" (Ex. 27:2). They are mentioned both in connection with the brazen altar (*Ibid.*) and with the golden "incense altar" (Ex. 37:25).

The exact form and significance of the "horns" are alike obscure. Sometimes the sacrificial victim was attached to them by cords (Ps. 118:27), but they seem generally to have been put to a less utilitarian use. It is evident that they were considered peculiarly sacred (cf. Amos 3:14); for not only were they specially sprinkled with the blood of the most solemn sacrifices (Ex. 30:10; Lev. 4:7, etc.), but one who, like Adonijah, was in peril of his life, could seek sanctuary by clinging to the horns of the altar (I Kings 1:50).

Daily Anecdote

Foote and the Archbishop

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Samuel Foote wrote the farce "The Minor," he sent a copy to the Archbishop of Canterbury with whom he was on friendly terms, asking him to look through the manuscript and strike out or correct anything he might find objectionable.

The good archbishop, knowing Foote and his ways, returned the copy untouched. Later he confided to a friend that he was sure Foote had laid a trap for him, and that if he had so much as altered one word Foote would have advertised the play as "corrected and prepared for the stage by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury."

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Doughboy and the Kitten

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I HAVE witnessed no exhibition of Ardor chastened with Prudence more evident than is evinced by a Discharged Doughboy at a Special Sale of Shirts, having Sixty Dollars in his pocket, and remembering that besides the Shirts he must have a Suit.

And I beheld such an one on his way to procure his Citizens' Clothes, and he walked with a brisk step, with a stride such as he learned in the Fields of Flanders.

Now the street through which he passed had houses that were built solidly the one against the other, but each had a Small Dooryard in the front of it, with a Gate and a Brick Walk that led from the Door down to the Street.

And there stood at the Door of one of the houses a Small Kitten. And it pleaded piteously that it might enter. But there was none that regarded, neither any that opened the Door.

And the Doughboy turned upon his Heel as he had been the Pivot Man in a Left Wheel, and he turned to the Left, and he opened the Gate, and he walked down the Brick Walk, and rang the Bell. And when the Door was opened, then did he hand in the Kitten, and Salute, and walk away.

And I know not whether the Lady of the House liked it or not, but she received the Kitten into the House, and did not shut it out.

And the Doughboy went on his way unto the Shirt Sale.

And when I saw him do that, I wished for him that he had money enough left over to buy him an Extra Good Striped Silk Shirt and a Four Dollar Necktie, besides those that he had money to buy. For I like that kind of a Doughboy.

Now I thought of the habits of men, and how many there be who are so engrossed with their own Troubles, and so cumbered with the cares of life, that they never have time to see any kittens at other people's doors, and see them at their own only that they may drive them away, and who look with little concern upon the sorrows of their fellow men as they pass on their way to Mill or to Market.

And I said, It would do a great many men an Whole Lot of Good as they march straight down the walk of Life, if they would look now and then to the right or to the left, and behold the needs of other living creatures, and do for them the little deeds that cost but little and brighten the day.

For there are other creatures besides kittens that wait at unopened doors; and some of us could open some of them, and still get to the Shirt Sale in time to spend all the money that we have. But the day would be brighter for some one and no darker for ourselves.

And a little later I passed the place where they sold Shirts, and the Doughboy was coming out, with a Good Big Package under his arm. And I blessed him in mine heart.

What They Say

Alien English

"Owing to the incursion of Hollywood films, there have come into our schools children to whom standard English is a foreign tongue."—A. S. Treves.

Destruction of Poverty

"Private capitalism's surest guaranty of permanent and prosperous survival lies in the conquest of poverty."—*Glenn Frank.*

Better Ideals

"Today the great mass of people, high and low, have better ideals than ever during my lifetime."—Roger W. Babson.

More Than a Group

"London tends to be little more than an aggregation of persons."—*Dean Matthews.*

What of the Morrow?

"Nobody can forecast the outcome of the stormy era of history we are now entering."—*Gen. Jan C. Smuts.*

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies; $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Spring Service

TWO boys equipped with an extension ladder and some cleaning materials, make the rounds of our neighborhood each spring and ask if housewives have any "high-up jobs," they would like done. They will wash the windows, clean silt and debris from eaves spouts, fasten down loose shingles or replace worn ones, nail down a rattly ridgeboard, or paint the tinware and metal work on the house. They will putty loose panes of window glass, wash the walls of the house under the porches, or retrain vines that reach to the roof.

They are scarcely allowed to pass a house on their beat, for nearly every housewife finds some odd job for them. Mrs. C. D. L.

In Lighter Vein

Explained

A Scottish minister was explaining why he never invited other ministers to preach in his pulpit.

"If anither mon came and preached better than I do," he said, "ma folk would never listen to me again; and if he didna preach better than I do, he wouldna be worth listening to."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Difficulty

"My advice to you is to go through the movements of driving without using the ball," said the golf instructor.

"My dear fellow," answered the duffer, "that's precisely the trouble I'm wanting to overcome."

Nothing to Do

"How did Jones get out of taking his turn at cooking?"

"He agreed only to cook the fish we catch."

That Was All

Golfer: "Notice any improvement?"

Golf Pro: "You've had your clubs shined up, haven't you?"

Sharing Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

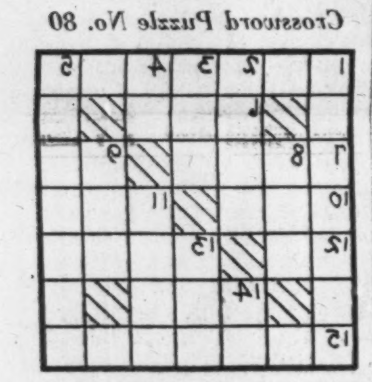
A LUMBER yard in this city was recently visited by a neat but poorly clad man who had hopes of securing employment. The foreman shook his head regretfully, for the man seemed unusually anxious to get something to do. As the stranger turned to go away one of the employees stepped up to his employer and hurriedly asked if he could get off for the morning to attend to some personal business, and suggested that the newcomer be taken on in his place. The arrangement was acceptable and the man went to work with a will. However, about the middle of the morning the new worker seemed unable to carry on any longer, and upon inquiry it was learned that he had eaten very little for several days.

Investigation revealed that his lunch bag contained potato peelings! He told the men that his wife had peeled the last of the potatoes, which represented their entire food supply, for their children, and that he had taken the peelings for his own lunch.

Work ceased for a time. The stranger was driven to his home by one of the workmen. The back of the car was loaded with a week's supply of groceries purchased with the collection hurriedly taken up among the men. They ordered the man they had befriended to stay at home and rest for a week, and then come back and they would see that he was given work.

In less than a week the man turned up happy and rested. The men in the lumber yard had arranged for him to have full-time employment. The only way this could be done was by having each man give up half a day a week without pay, but all were glad to do it. And they had their reward, for before long business increased sufficiently so that their employer was able to keep the new man and give the rest of them full-time work, too.

Crossword Puzzle No. 80



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A short religious allegory
6—Frozen water
7—Repose
9—Chem. symbol: Tellurium
10—Enemy
11—Jewel
12—Pronoun
13—Mountain range in Russian Turkestan
14—First woman
15—The intrinsic nature of anything

Down

1—A pleasant odor
2—Ascend
3—Deed
4—Exist
5—Hermit
8—Goddess of the dawn
9—Social function
11—Small secluded valley
13—Salutation
14—Suffix

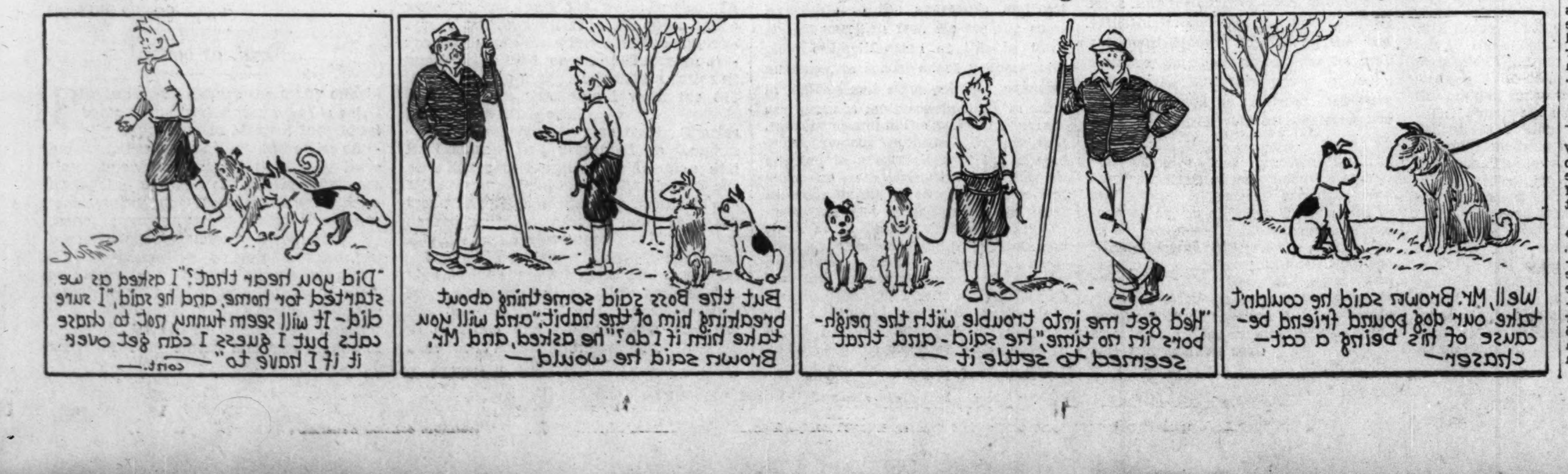
[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—The Iron Stove Has Its Disadvantages

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—He Gets a Home—Maybe

By Carmack



BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1935

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Shape of Things to Come

The World's Week

EVENTS of the week have added another chapter to The Shape of Things to Come. It was under this title that, two years ago, H. G. Wells wrote the history of the next hundred years, and in this "history" he foresaw the world passing through the grimmest experience which either imagination or vision could contrive, before men could live together intelligently. For this decade, and the next and the next, Mr. Wells could "record" naught but the uncontrolled spread of famine and want, pestilence and woe, sin and death, and his prophetic history revealed itself "a string of accidents with an increasingly disastrous trend."

Events of the week give the world pause. The Treaty of Versailles, which was imposed upon Germany, is scrapped by Germany. The refusal of the allies to disarm is accepted by Herr Hitler as a right for Germany to rearm. While the peace treaty, to the military terms of which the United States is a party, prohibits German military airplanes, prohibits conscription, and prohibits the German manufacture of arms, this week Germany announced the possession of prohibited arms, flew fifty double-decker bombers over its capital, and decreed universal conscription. France protested to Germany and the League; Italy protested to Germany; Japan, out of the League, alone in Asia, did not protest. Sir John Simon will go to Berlin. Pierre Laval will go to Moscow. Russia tightens the bolts in its military machine. Washington is irked.

Are these events shaping to make Mr. Wells an accurate historian of the future, as well as a bold historian of the past? The record is a record of human disillusionment: War which did not end wars. A war which did not make the world safe for democracy. A treaty of peace which did not make peace. A treaty of peace which sought to end oppression by imposing oppression. A treaty of peace which, morally violated by the victors, is today repudiated by the vanquished. Security by armaments which has brought more armaments and less security.

Is history—1914, 1935, 1945!—but a "string of accidents with an increasingly disastrous trend"? Is this indeed the whole conclusion of the matter? We believe it is not. It is suggestive to note that the Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, in pointing to the essential contest between material claims and spiritual facts, observed, not a few years ago, but numerous years ago, that "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.) And again, pertinent to the travail which the world is today experiencing: "If mortals are not progressive, past failures will be repeated until all wrong work is effaced or rectified. . . . Remember that mankind must sooner or later, either by suffering or by Science, be convinced of the error that is to be overcome" (ibid.).

Mr. Wells, in his desolate prophecy, vividly pictures the suffering which he believes man must experience before he can gain world peace, a true community of law and order. It is too early to say that recent events tend to confirm Mr. Wells. Rather, they challenge mankind. They confront mankind with the urgent and inevitable choice: will men continue indefinitely, painfully, ploddingly, to struggle to the goal of universal brotherhood through suffering, or will man utilize the path of spiritual science? Will men, through human fear and human fiction, force history to continue its "string of accidents," or will they mold history to the end that men, through the common heritage of their spiritual unity, will peacefully and progressively win their human unity now? Jesus said that the kingdom of God is within man—not to be waited for tomorrow, but to be demonstrated today.

We all have an individual responsibility to demonstrate the kingdom of God among men now. "We are all fellow-passengers on the same planet," writes Hendrik Willem Van Loon in his famous Geography, "and we are all of us equally responsible for the happiness and well-being of the world in which we happen to live." The achievement of this happiness and well-being is a present possibility. It need not be deferred.

War—the path of suffering, which Mr. Wells not at all too realistically portrays—is not inevitable; it is a choice; and we need not choose it.

Justice to Mexico

PRAISEWORTHY are the many efforts being made to discover what is actually happening in Mexico. Individual papers, press associations and other entities, apparently fearful that they have been the victims of propaganda, are endeavoring now to view the Mexican scene impartially and without reliance upon the usual sources of information.

It is interesting to note, however, in an important North American paper which is now printing a series of articles presenting the Roman Catholic point of view, to be followed by another series with the official Mexican version of the church question in that land, that the defender of clerical claims discloses that "the Cristeros are waiting for word to rise and fight."

The Mexican Government, in the light of such disclosures, needs neither spies nor secret service men to learn that some of its citizens are plotting revolt.

If the United States Government felt called upon to investigate the activities of one lone but distinguished Communist who is not an American, who has no party or following in the United States and who is not plotting the overthrow of the American Government, it can be seen that the attitude of the Mexican Government is not utterly unreasonable. No government generally stands by while it hears its downfall being plotted openly and frankly.

Bonus Battles

FOR a time it appeared that the American Legion had made a political mistake in electing a banker as its national commander for this year. Frank N. Belgrano Jr., with his orthodox counting-house antipathy for tinkering with the currency, did not fit with the Legion's favorite plan for prepayment of the bonus with $2,000,000,000 in greenbacks, the Patman bill. The new commander, in fact, dropped the Patman plan and backed the new Vinson bill, which stipulates no method of payment, but leaves the Government free to adopt the more conservative financial device of issuing bonds.

The bonus supporters became badly split on bonds versus greenbacks. The House Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on the Vinson bill. But the Patmanites, who believe the Vinson bill is the weaker measure because it arouses no inflationist enthusiasm, were able to substitute their bill on the floor of the House by a margin of three votes. This squabble did not prevent the House from indorsing immediate payment of the bonus. It is even expected that the bill just put through the House will pass the Senate and be repassed in the House over the expected veto of the President. The real struggle will then come in the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt still stands firmly on his declaration that soldiers not disabled in service should not be regarded as a preferred class. Most advocates of the bonus do not directly attack the President's position. They do not say exactly that any man who wore a uniform should be preferred to all other citizens in the present stress. The bonus is not claimed as a form of special relief for veterans. But that is its effect.

The theory is that every man who wore olive drab or navy blue in defense of his country got a raw deal. It is easy to understand the disillusionment and resentment of men who bore the burden of battle, or even of training camp, at a dollar a day, and returned to find the shipyard boys had been getting ten or twenty times as much, or that slackers had seized their jobs.

Naturally there was sympathy for the plan to make some effort to adjust the soldier's compensation. There was by no means a unanimous demand for such adjustment from the veterans; many felt they had only done their duty. But as politicians found the veteran vote a handy lever, they tried to enlarge the obligation the nation felt to men who really suffered in its service, and to apply it to all. And the depression awoke a demand for the bonus as a form of relief.

The payment is not one that the country is genuinely unable to make. Nor need even a $2,000,000,000 addition to the currency bring an alarming inflation. The real objection of thoughtful citizens, whether veterans or not, should be to the fact that this payment would be made not on the basis of need, or even of sacrifice, but indiscriminately on the basis of a special class privilege enforced by political power.

Art and Nationalism

MORE than 150 British members of Parliament have protested because the names of no British singers are included in an advance notice of the artists to appear in the 1935 season of German and Italian opera at Covent Garden, London. Whether employment of foreign artists is a good or a bad thing for native talent is a problem peculiar neither to opera nor to England.

Several prominent musicians have pointed out, however, that the advance list is only provisional; they recall that last year 29 of the principal singers at Covent Garden were British, and 56 foreign, while of the other artists only six were foreign, and 309 were British. In fact, if all the workers in the opera house are taken into consideration, the employment in the 1934 season of 62 foreign artists helped to make successful a series of performances that found work for 648 people of British origin.

In the last eighteen months Mr. Charles B. Cochran has presented in London Miss Elisabeth Bergner, the Austrian, and Miss Yvonne Printemps, the French actress. The plays in which these artists appeared provided work for more than 250 English men and women.

From the cultural and international viewpoints, there is a great deal to be said for, and comparatively little against, the free interchange of artists from country to country; and economically, too, the case for it seems unanswerable.

Armchair Revolution

Book News of the Day

PROFESSOR HAROLD J. LASKI'S theory, as expounded in THE STATE IN THEORY AND PRACTICE (London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. New York: Viking. $3), is in essence, though not in form, a return to the theory of the social contract. It is a counterblast to the theories of the "totalitarian state," and to all those doctrines which set forth the state as the supreme object whose good is the sole good of all its citizens. It might be summed up, from one point of view, in the sentence, "The state is made for man, and not man for the state."

A second main theme is the Marxian thesis that, in the organization of the state, economic considerations are predominant and finally determine the form and practice of government; but Professor Laski is careful to point out that this does not imply the absence of all other motives in men or in governments. It does mean, however, that the people who own the property will be the people who determine what objects the state shall treat as worthy or unworthy, and that they will arrange these objects to perpetuate their own domination. This is implicit in his definition of the object of the existence of the state, which is to insure that the relationships implied by a given system of production and distribution shall be sufficiently protected to keep it working.

When he comes to discussing the state in practice he is, as ever, penetrating and profound. He points out that the democratic ideals implicit in the earlier social contract theories are not inherent in the state as it exists, and indeed the fact that his theory is consistent with this now obvious fact gives it one marked advantage over the earlier theories. He defends his definition of the state as designed to protect the relationships of a given economic system by pointing out that wherever it attempts to run counter to these its writ is ineffective, as, for instance, in the new laws relating to the organization of labor in the United States. In the San Francisco strike, he says, the state attacked the very people who were attempting to secure the enforcement of these laws. He also points out that never in history has a dominating class been able to see that the interests of society demanded its abdication, and explains with many illustrations why he considers that this is still the case today. He thus arrives at the necessity for eventual revolution and a discussion of the circumstances which favor its success. It seems difficult to differ with him on these matters of fact, however possible it may be to find inconsistencies in his terminology.

ALAN M. WELLS

The Big Stick At Its Worst

Parallels

OUT of the dusty archives of yesterday's childhood there suddenly flashed back to me recently a picture of a certain Sunday afternoon when a small girl was taken on a joyous expedition to the park, where you fed the ducks. The excursion plan having been known to you for some days, you were admonished at dinner that Sunday to sit up to the table and eat every bit of your food "or we sha'n't go!" With such an alluring afternoon in prospect, dinner became the most uninteresting thing in the whole world. But mother had said, "... We sha'n't go," so with extraordinary speed you devoured every morsel on your plate.

Then you were dressed for the outing, amid terrible forebodings that by the time your hair ribbon was tied to suit mother's fastidious taste (and, anyway, your hat would just flat it again!), darkness would have come down, and the ducks all have gone to bed. You were fidgety, and the hair ribbon slipped. Finally, though, you were ready, spotless and stiff in a starched dress that would have stood up without any seven-year-old inside it. You carried a basket of food for the ducks.

⁂

The first rapture of this enchanting treat came with the trolley ride in the "open car," where you perched breathless and ecstatic on the outside seat, one hand clasping the upright and the other clutching your hat, which seemed eager to depart with each passing breeze. This ride was beautifully long, and traversed tracks laid on a carpet of grass.

You found the pond alive with honking geese and quacking ducks, and you hurried to break the bread that you'd taken from your small basket, and to scatter handfuls of corn. At first you were timid: you were small, and one goose had not learned the best manners, and snapped at your fingers. The little ducks you thought were more fun, and you squatted tirelessly on the shore of the pond watching a baby duck ride back and forth on its own reflection, then bump into a mirrored cloud. To you this was all joy unutterable. You felt, yet could not have described, the unbroken tranquillity of the scene, the unspoiled beauty of the spot. And at the end of the day there was the long ride home again, when you were content to sit on an inside seat and it was good to lean close to your mother, inside an encircling arm.

⁂

Like an old song it had come back as I watched the children scamper ahead of us to feed the ducks in the Boston Fenway. I had been invited to share dinner and an afternoon walk with the mother-of-three and the three themselves.

Dinner had been a happy time, enlivened by the children's chatter, and topped off by Ronnie's very own pie. His mother explained that Ronnie—just past four—had a penchant for baking. He had rolled the crusts, put in the blueberry filling, and slid the miniature pastry into the oven all by himself! And as I caught the pride that glowed in his round eyes, another far memory came back to me of an open chamber in the woods near our house, a cleared section walled by towering trees that wouldn't comment on the things a group of children imagined; roofed by a blue sky patterned with a filigree of intertwining tree tops; carpeted with earth and trampled leaves and fragrant pine needles.

There, with no near neighbors to be distressed by our lusty yells, we played Puritan-Settlers-and-Indians. I recalled that while I was seven I was always a Wife-of-a-Puritan-Settler, but when I attained eight I became an Indian. Cached in a hollow between two rocks, and protected from storms by a square of canvas, were numerous tins, and a box of matches. Two of the tins held flour and salt, and with water fetched from home we mixed and baked dough cakes at which our mothers would have shrieked with horror. I remembered the pride we felt in those dough cakes; and an imperishable bond was welded between yesterday's Wife-of-a-Puritan-Settler and this child of today with his proffered pie.

The Fens walk was to me one of delightful revelation. The children discovered something new at every turn of the path. The lowering sun and chilling air hurried us on our way. And as we turned toward home there came to me faint, mellowed recollections. The world may move away from simplicity; astounding new mechanical innovations and toys may appear to be necessary to a child's recreation; but inherently he hasn't changed, and if left to himself invariably will seek out the simple playways of yesterday's child. And I was strangely glad.

M. G. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Who Initiates the Laws?

By Frank L. Perrin

UNTIRINGLY the quest continues in the hope that providentially it may be discovered who it is that is responsible for the enactment of laws which are objectionable, and for the failure to devise measures for the better protection of private and public rights. One recalls the cartoon drawn many years ago by Thomas Nast, showing the members of the famous "Boss" Tweed ring ranged in a circle, each pointing to his neighbor and saying, "It's him!"

In the current issue of the American Scholar, a research consultant of the National Municipal League, Russell McInnes, contributes an interesting article entitled "Our Legislative Oligarchies," in which he announces the discovery that in a majority of the American states the legislative machinery is manned and operated by a few carefully selected committees made up of perhaps one quarter of the membership. These committees, he tells us, virtually control the initiation and progress of all measures presented, thereby usurping, we are told, the functions properly reposed in the state's chief executive.

⁂

Unfortunately, neither the statement of facts presented nor the accompanying argument is convincingly documented. Perhaps the data for such documentation are not readily available or even possibly procurable. The indexing of the journals of legislative bodies would not, as ordinarily done, either confirm or disprove the correctness of the charge. But those more or less familiar with the methods prevailing in deliberative and legislative bodies are all too aware of the tendency of the many to yield leadership to the aggressive and not always unselfish few. We see the complete exemplification of this in town meetings, in school board deliberations, in district and state political caucuses, and perhaps most convincingly in state legislatures and in the national Congress.

The remedy indicated as one best adapted to a correction of the alleged abuse in state legislative bodies is an assertion by the governors of the several states of what is declared to be their right of initiation and dictation, as opposed to that asserted by senators and assemblymen in their respective chambers and committee rooms. We are informed that this right of the state's chief executive is analagous to the right of the nation's Chief Executive, and in no sense to be confused with power to veto or defeat measures passed without his indicated approval.

I am inclined to question the absolute correctness of this casual conclusion, simply because in the structure of our democratic government the conception and delegation of authority and responsibility in providing for direction and control of legislation differ diametrically in relation to state and national government. The broader view of the founders of the republic and of the framers of the Constitution visioned a nation of widely diversified and possibly conflicting interests. Except in the larger sense there was not that community of interest which exists in the several states, each with its individual industrial, social or economic problems.

Thus it was provided specifically that at stated intervals the President shall disclose to Congress the "state of the nation" as a whole, meanwhile advising the enacement of new laws or the amendment or repeal of existing laws. Thus the President, by authority vested in him, becomes more than an executive and more than a budget manager. His right to propose legislation necessary to the attainment of ends necessary to carry out his policies cannot be questioned or denied.

⁂

With this apparent it is interesting to determine to what extent the structure of this federal machine automatically overlaps upon and influences the legislative machinery of the several states. Except in those states where initiative authority is expressly delegated to the governor, it is not an unreasonable presumption that in its absence the power and authority of the governor is that of an executive. His is the authority to enforce laws regularly enacted, but coupled with this is the more or less carefully safeguarded power to veto, in the first instance, such enactments as he may disapprove. But this power of veto, meanwhile, can be rendered ineffective by a two-thirds vote of the legislative bodies.

It should not be forgotten that the three branches of government, national and state, legislative, executive and judicial, are co-ordinate. There seems to be an inclination, unfortunately, to lose sight of this fact. Better the domination of a single branch within itself than the condoned usurpation of power and authority by one branch and the ultimate moribundity of another. A three-legged stool with one leg missing offers an unsafe and unstable seat.

The Wide Horizon

Our Jumbled Taxes

By George D. Begole

Past President, Municipal Finance Officers Association, and Mayor of Denver

THE diversified demands on public revenues resulting from unemployment constitute the greatest test ever made on a jumbled taxation condition. I use the word "jumbled" for the reason that it does not seem to me that the word "system," which is so often used in speaking of taxes, is either applicable or accurate.

It is my firm conviction that nationwide conditions demand nothing less than a tax "system." We desperately need a system so co-ordinated that national, state, and local governments may work co-operatively instead of at loggerheads with many conflicting imposts and an endless chain of tax collectors.

Since this nation was founded, and since many nations older than ours were established, property has borne the heaviest load in the cost of government. In Colorado 78 per cent of all taxes are paid by real estate. Men and women who have built homes and businesses on real property have been taxed and taxed. Relief has been promised but it seldom has been forthcoming. To add to the burden, a national and world-wide financial stringency insistently calls for more and more taxes just at a time when property owners are least able to bear them. As a matter of fact, we have reached the property tax saturation point in the United States—the stage where any further levies are more than offset by increased delinquencies.

It is my firm conviction—and I do not wish to appear sensationally grave merely for the effect—that our entire governmental structure will break down unless we substitute for old methods of taxation a really efficient, new style tax "system, such as outlined in this article.

⁂

I am in favor of ultimately abolishing the tax on real property, and of raising all needed revenue for the operation of federal, state, county and city governments from three tax sources: incomes, inheritances and sales.

In effecting this change, I believe the first step should be to abolish the tax on homes and owner-operated farms. This plan could be made to distribute taxes justly, not only in times of business depression, but at all other times as well.

I am unalterably opposed to tax-exempt securities, and to all other forms of tax exemption, for instance, the exemption of salaries of government officials and employees. I see no justice in tax exemptions. I think the President of the United States should be taxed on his whole income; that members of Congress, state Governors, and all other federal, state, county and municipal employees—even the Mayor of Denver—should pay their share of the Government's cost, just like the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker.

No further interest-bearing national securities or interest-bearing state bonds should be issued. Let currency represent both. The capital that is now invested in these securities would then be compelled to seek other channels for investment and be subject to just taxation.

I am not a Socialist, but I do believe that the nation's wealth has been concentrated in the hands of too few of our people and that this situation is growing more and more acute under the present methods of taxation. Only recently the Bureau of Internal Revenue reported that although the nation's income sank in 1933 to the lowest level in eighteen years, the number of persons whose incomes exceeded $1,000,000 a year had doubled in 1933 over 1932.

⁂

Levying of sufficient income, inheritance, and sales taxes to cover all governmental expenses would throw the entire burden on those who have the ability to pay, and relieve those whose failure to pay has been amply demonstrated. In addition, it would in years to come effect a more equitable distribution of the nation's wealth and would result in more and better homes.

The "bull in the china shop"—in other words, the center of our trouble—is in Washington, and it seems to me that attempts on the part of local tax associations, city councils, and state legislatures to work on this tax problem is simply a futile effort to lead the bull out of the china shop by the tail instead of by the ring in his nose.

Members of Congress were elected as representatives of their local communities. They should study the necessity for public revenue from every angle. And they should study the available sources for this revenue—every source, that is to say, except the property tax—and then they should establish a single collection agency, preferably the local governmental units. All funds should be sent to Washington and then partially reallotted to the states, counties and cities, in, of course, an exact proportion to the amount contributed. In other words, place all the cost of government on the three imposts and have all collections made by a single unit of government, which unit can make the distribution of revenues to the various branches of government.

I think the primary foundation for a nation-wide, co-operative tax system lies in compulsory local registration and annual income reporting of every citizen in the nation.

I believe this is in keeping with the declaration: "One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Leaders Talk & Eat at Berlin

Senate Votes Big Work Relief

Europe Tries and Hunts Spies

Japan Wishes to Buy Sakhalin

Yorkshire Finds Jubilee Fund

Motion Pictures Show Pickup

BERLIN eagerly watches progress of the two-day conference between Reichsführer Hitler and Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden of Britain. Germany stresses a sincere desire for peace and its reliability in a just treaty. The British would induce Berlin to reconsider its arms figures and enter a collective peace system under the League. Europe watches, waits, hoping that Germany can be drawn into the later conference with France, Britain and Italy at Stresa, thus shelving Germany's trial by the League Council on France's complaint. Eight caterers' automobiles bring to the Berlin Chancellery the luncheon for the host and his guests—Hospitality on such a scale should open the road to real results.

¶ France's Chamber votes, 453 to 125, to build a 35,000-ton battleship and two destroyers this year, as the Berlin peace talk goes on. Poland, Germany's closest friend, lodges a "friendly protest" against Berlin's treaty arms violation. Geneva expects Austria and Hungary to follow Germany in decreeing military conscription. American Ambassador Robert W. Bingham talks in London on something besides weapons—He wants Britain and America to agree to stabilize currencies "at the proper time in the proper way."

¶ The Washington Administration is encouraged as the Senate passes the work-relief bill, largest in history, by 68 to 16. To expedite passage, a rider is allowed for further remonetization of silver, but an effort is being made to eliminate this in conference with the House. New Deal leaders more hopefully take up their fight for social security, centralized banking and extended NRA and against the bonus and utilities holding companies. Secretary of State Hull warns over the radio that there must be reciprocal treaties to build up foreign trade—The New Deal finds it vastly easier to originate than to legislate new ideas.

¶ Europe is filled with spy talk again. Paris puts on trial Robert Gordon Switz and his wife, Americans, along with 19 others, for alleged part in a Russian espionage plot. At the same time Moscow calls for increased vigilance to halt the penetration into responsible Soviet positions of the agents of foreign secret service departments. In a Leningrad "purge" 1074 former Tsarist officials are arrested. At Kaunas, Lithuania, 100 Nazis are tried for plotting to seize Memel for Germany, but the judges have trouble agreeing on a verdict—The human mind, when strained and distressed, suspects everybody of everything.

¶ Japan hears Foreign Minister Koki Hirota tell the Diet he would like to buy the northern half of Sakhalin Island from Russia. At present Japan, owning the rest of Sakhalin, is the customer for the Soviet's production of oil on the island 650 miles long that lies north of Japan. Tokyo's plans for naval expansion make continuance of that oil source almost vital. Moscow has recently sent out no salesmen. Tokyo may feel that possession of Russian Sakhalin is as necessary as was the possession of Russia's half of the C. E. R.—But this time sly Moscow may drive a harder bargain.

¶ Pittsburgh hears Andrew W. Mellon, on his 80th birthday, call America's economic upheaval just "a bad quarter of an hour." He expects normal conditions "within my own time." Himself the seasoned builder of an industrial empire, he says new generations coming on, with new inventions and an advance in intelligence, will solve many problems that now seem insurmountable. Many who remember will have an appreciative thought for this former Secretary of the Treasury—Almost astonishingly he decreased the national debt.

¶ York, England, proclaims to the world that Yorkshiremen have lost none of their traditional thrift. The citizens of East Witton in North Yorkshire meet to plan their festive part in the King's Silver Jubilee and get a fine surprise. They will vent a genuine enthusiasm for Their Majesties without the strain upon diminished finances that was to be expected—They will pay for the Silver Jubilee celebration with the balance left from the coronation fête.

¶ San Francisco hears Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declare that the lately hard-hit motion picture industry is on a boom. She cites the nine principal amusement corporations as swinging from a net loss of $1,079,000 in 1933 to a net profit of $10,455,000 in 1934. More workers manufactured film in Hollywood than in any January in six years. With no desire to start a nation-wide controversy, a modest opinion may be recorded—The motion picture's pickup in quantity has witnessed an upshoot in quality too.

Relief Victory Puts New Deal In Firm Place

Senate Approves Grant of $4.880.000.000 as Recovery Measure

Silver Rider Accepted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 25—With President Roosevelt's great work-relief bill finally through the Senate, Congress shows more hope than for weeks past of acting upon the balance of new-deal legislation.

The $4,880,000,000 relief measure passed the Senate Saturday afternoon, 68 to 16, after two months of controversy. Its stormy career is not yet concluded. To obtain prompt enactment Administration leaders accepted a modified version of the Thomas silver currency inflation amendment, in the hope that this would be thrown out in conference.

Conferees of the Senate and House will meet shortly to thrash out this and other differences. Ultimately the bill must be passed upon again by each house.

Meeting of Silverites

House members from silver states marshaled forces today in the effort to force the House to accept the Thomas amendment. A meeting of 30 silverites decided to move that the House concur in all Senate changes, when the relief bill comes up. House approval of the motion would end congressional action and send the bill to the White House.

The bill is the largest appropriation measure in the history of America. Pressing close behind it for congressional attention are half a dozen almost equally controversial measures. These include the bonus, the bill to abolish public utility holding companies, social security legislation, a proposal for a centralized banking system, a bill to extend NRA two years, proposals to extend federal authority over food, drugs and cosmetics, and others.

The work relief bill carries two major appropriations.

Continuance of Relief

It provides $880,000,000 for continuing direct relief until the 3,500,000 employables on relief rolls can get jobs elsewhere.

It provides an additional $4,000,000,000 "out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," to be distributed as follows:

$800,000,000 for highways, roads, streets, and grade-crossing elimination.

$500,000,000 for rural relief and rehabilitation.

$100,000,000 for rural electrification.

$450,000,000 for housing.

$300,000,000 for "white collar" projects.

$600,000,000 for the CCC.

$900,000,000 for public projects of states, etc.

$350,000,000 for sanitation, reforestation, flood control, erosion prevention, etc.

$40,000,000 for aid to state schools.

Shift of Forces Allowed

Of the above, the President is allowed to shift funds among the foregoing allocations to a maximum of 20 per cent of the entire $4,000,000,000. It has been frequently pointed out,

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

France Bids for Commercial Air Supremacy

© International

'Lieutenant-de-Vaisseau-Paris'

First-Class Cabins in This Big French Air Liner Will Have Two Beds and Baths. Big Plane Is Equipped With All Sorts of Comforts and Luxuries.

French Colonies Brought Nearer By Air Network

Largest Seaplane Given Tryout as New Air Monster

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The capital of France is brought within a few hours of the farthest corners of France and within a few days of the most distant colonies, by an extensive development of French commercial aviation now under way.

Official authorization has just been accorded for a network of national air lines linking the capital to the chief provincial cities of France. Plans call for an air-mail service so rapid that a letter posted in Paris in the morning would receive a reply the same evening, even from such distant points as Marseilles, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nantes or Strasbourg.

At present only Lyons and Marseilles are attainable by air from Paris. The proposed service, to be known as "Air Bleu," will comprise seven lines, connecting Paris with Tours, Poitiers, Augoulême, Chateauroux, Toulouse, Nevers, Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, Nancy, Strasbourg, Douai, Lille, Rouen, Le Havre, Le Mans, Laval and Nantes. It is stated that no subsidies will be accorded to the exploiting company by the state. Assistance will be given, however, in organizing the collection and distribution of the air-mail letters, in Paris and perhaps some of the other large cities, by a system of fast pneumatic tubes.

Expected to Pay Out

The postage for an ordinary letter is put at 3 francs—about 12 cents at par. By using fast but economical one-engined planes of a sporting

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

'Free Cuba' Cry Heard in Boston

Townsend Sorry for President

Razing of the 'El' by U. S. Urged

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

'Free Cuba'—Boston a Little Puzzled at Strange Placards

Boston today smiled over its latest "international incident." While genial little Juan F. Condon (no relation to "Jafsie"), Cuba's local consul, went out for lunch, five burley Americans appeared before the armorylike building at 40 Federal Street which houses Cuba's office here and began to march up and down with placards demanding "freedom for Cuba."

All this puzzled Señor Condon when he heard the story from the elevator pilot. "Why, who owns Cuba?" he asked in surprised tone. "I didn't know things happened that fast."

"Probably strike sympathizers," suggested the elevator pilot.

"But the last strike in Cuba ended three weeks ago," Señor Condon asserted.

"Just Communists," explained the Boston policeman who took the picketers away.

Which shows that almost anything can happen in Boston.

Townsend—Roosevelt Is Losing Ground, He Says

Dr. Townsend, in town today regretted, but he really had to tell Boston that President Roosevelt is losing ground rapidly. "If only I could get to him!" the pensioner exclaimed, "I could counteract the advisers who set his mind against my pension plan. I could convince him in an hour."

Very rough, very harsh words against the President were heard by Dr. Townsend on his latest trip South. "I wonder if the President knows," he said, "that the people are deserting him in droves? That the apparent ineffectiveness of his program has disillusioned them?"

Try as he would to get an audience at the White House, he could not, even though influential friends did their best to help.

For the first time in Boston, Dr. Townsend hedged slightly on his ample expectations for the proposed sales tax. Several congressmen are working on a plan to test the sales tax, he said. For the first four months of the tax, no pensions would be paid. Those over 60 would register for their pensions, wait four months, receive a proportional share of the receipts then in hand.

"Perhaps the full $200 a month would not be available then for each pension," the Doctor admitted—an important concession to his critics. "But I firmly believe it would," he hastened to add.

"I would bet my shirt on it."

El Structure—Realtors Want U. S. to Remove It

A new twist to the perennial drive to remove the El structure along Washington street to Forest Hills came from organized Boston real estate owners today. They told the legislative committee on transportation today that they opposed spending city money for that purpose. If the Federal Government, however, would pay for it their objections would be withdrawn, they said. The job would cost sums variously estimated to run from $8,000,000 to $22,000,000.

A "comeback" for Roxbury would result from the El's removal, partisans of the proposal said. So Roxbury's Board of Trade contemplates sending a committee to Washington to enlist federal aid.

"It's O. K.—if it doesn't cost us anything," was the real estate owners' attitude, as expressed by Mrs. Hannah Conners, president of the group.

Quincy Ouster—Move to Put Ross Back Is Under Way

"If any Quincy voter dares to object, he will be branded for the rest of his life." With this and similar threats, supporters of the ousted Quincy Mayor Charles A. Ross carried petitions from door to door, today, demanding that the Legislature reinstate Mr. Ross.

To the words of Tax Collector Edward G. Morris, who voiced the above threat, former Representative Leo J. Halloran added his approval.

"Personally," he announced, "I will not support any man in the future who was not out in front supporting Mayor Ross during his hour of adversity."

Thus the Ross machine appealed for 40,000 signatures from Quincy voters. A bill will be introduced in the Legislature, restoring Mr. Ross' right to vote and hold office, re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Bible Study in Public Schools Proves Success in Chattanooga After 12 Years of 'Experiment'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — After more than 12 years of "trial," Chattanooga's unique system of non-sectarian Bible instruction in the public schools has proved more than successful, its sponsors declare. And it costs the school system and the city nothing.

The plan, which has grown steadily in spite of considerable opposition, is financed by religious institutions, missionary societies, church auxiliaries, and the Parent-Teachers Association here.

Bible instruction in the schools as an elective course was started in 1922 with the passage of a city ordinance authorizing the commissioner of education to allow religious organizations to instruct Bible classes in the schools. The ordinance stipulates that the religious organizations must provide courses acceptable to the commissioner of education and subject to his supervision. It is also stipulated that instructors shall be compensated by the organizations responsible for the courses.

Tried in a Few Schools

The movement, starting on a small scale, first set up Bible classes in only a few schools. Funds for instruction were provided through "love offerings" in the various missionary societies, auxiliaries and other church organizations. Well qualified instructors, all drafted from local churches, undertook to conduct the classes.

From year to year the movement has grown and at present 22 instructors, all approved by the city educational system and compensated from a fund set up by "love offerings" conduct regular classes in practically every high school and elementary institution in the city.

Teachers, who in earlier years of the Bible teaching plan went about from school to school to conduct classes, now are assigned to regular schools, and in the high schools and junior high schools full-time Bible teachers conduct regular classes. Pupils receive regular credits for work in Bible classes, although it is an elective course and in no wise connected with the regularly prescribed course of study.

Almost Unanimous

Leaders in the movement, including some of the most prominent clergymen of the city, leading educators and city school officials are almost unanimous in their indorsement of the plan and in pronouncing it a successful enterprise. Popularity of the course is evidenced by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

U. S. to Move 200 Farm Families Into a Fertile Alaskan Valley

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 25—Two hundred families stranded on unproductive farms in northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota will be moved in May to the fertile Matanuska Valley in Alaska to start anew on farms to be bought from the Government during the next 30 years.

The Alaska migration, making provision for about 1000 persons now dependent on relief, is a novel step in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration's plan for relocating "lost populations" in many sections of the country and turning their land back into bird refuges, forests or other uses to which it is adaptable.

The land-buying program is moving along at a rapid rate with nearly 5,000,000 acres under option at present and a goal of 7,000,000 acres by July 1. Fifty-four different projects have been begun in 25 states.

The first contingent of the new type of Alaskan pioneers will sail from Seattle on May 1 and the second party on May 15, under the supervision of the newly formed Alaska Rehabilitation Corporation. They will set up tents and begin construction of the homes which they are to buy from the Government for about $3000.

Each settler will have a tract of about 40 acres of improved land. They will take with them their household belongings, tractors and other farm equipment, and livestock.

Although the winters are long and the summers short in the Alaskan Valley, most of the hardier crops can be grown, and it is considered good dairy country. The settlers will have the expert advice of men stationed at the government agricultural experiment station near by.

$33,605 for Morro Castle

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The Union Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore entered the high bid today for the bulk of the Ward liner Morro Castle, which burned off the Jersey coast last September with 134 fatalities. The Baltimore firm bid $33,605 for what is left of the once luxurious $5,000,000 cruise ship.

Illinois Governor Asks $1,309,000,000 For Public Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Gov. Henry Horner has forwarded to Washington a public works program for Illinois which would cost $1,309,000,000, nearly one third of the total amount proposed under the Administration's work relief bill. In submitting the program to the Natural Resources Board, of which Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes is chairman, Governor Horner said:

"It is an all-inclusive picture of a potential public works program in Illinois, and is made up through the full co-operation of federal, state and local government units. We have in mind more than the idea that public works may be the only real solution of the unemployment problem," he said, and went on to characterize the proposed projects as "worthy, needed and useful public works."

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Arms Activities In New England Boom, Nye Says

Senator Declares Area Is Housing Many Small Munitions Plants

Speaks in Boston

Disclosed as a center of the nation's munitions industry New England—quiet home of tradition, culture, and learning—was charged with unwittingly housing small but active munitions plants working today at top speed.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee and here to speak at Old South Forum, declared in an interview with the Monitor, that the heaviest blow in dealing with the munitions industries would fall on New England when the time came to act.

Many small munitions plants are scattered throughout this section that pass unnoticed, said the Senator. They manufacture small peacetime products on the side, he revealed, which are played up as their main line of goods. Thus shell cases are manufactured under the guise of door knobs.

Whip Off Disguises

But when the time for war comes—just as today with certain rumblings in Europe—then, pointed out the Senator, these plants will whip off their disguises and cut their table legs into rifle butts and beat their knife blades into bayonets.

"Ships too, are a vital link in the armament game," the Senator reminded. "New England, with its many shipbuilding yards is a great armament center. "Too seldom," he asserted, "do shipbuilders and residents in a shipbuilding area seem to realize the important part shipping plays in maintaining war."

War is in the air today as Sir John Simon and Chancellor Hitler meet in Berlin to discuss Europe's future status quo, the Senator pointed out. With war talk rampant, Senator Nye stressed the necessity for quick action on the part of the United States to prevent it from becoming enmeshed even commercially, should conflict come.

Senator Hopeful

Thus the Senator was especially hopeful that Congress would see the necessity of curing the "munitions racket" immediately following the report of his committee. The report should reach the Senate within two weeks, he said. Plans are being pushed ahead rapidly in Washington. "I feel sure we will get action," the Senator predicted.

"Even if we were to take the profit out of war," he stated, "even if we were to destroy the profit motive in war, there still remains a very great task: To take the profit out of preparing for war—taking the profit out of the games which lead, bribe, coax, and tease nations into war."

His remedy would be immediate abolition of the private munitions industries. "The Government should regulate and control the munitions manufacturing industry," he declared.

Met Labor Leaders

Senator Nye also met with members of the New England branches of the American Federation of Labor to talk over the strike at the Colt plants in Hartford.

He said he hoped the strikers would win. His contention was, he told Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer of the A. F. of L., and seven other labor leaders and plant representatives when he met them at the Statler, that the Federal Government would be justified in taking over the Colt plants in Hartford.

He asserted that some day such a step might be taken and he said

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

British Diplomatists Plan Busy Schedule

By the Associated Press

London, March 25

A TIMETABLE of the British Peace Mission's visit on the Continent:

March 25 and 26—Sir John Simon and Capt. Anthony Eden hold conversations with Reichsführer Hitler in Berlin.

March 27—Captain Eden en route to Moscow, accompanied by the Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky; Sir John returns to London.

March 28 and 29—Captain Eden, Josef Stalin and Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff hold conversations in Moscow.

April 2 and 3—Captain Eden, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski and Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck confer in Warsaw.

April 4—Captain Eden spends part of the day with officials of Czechoslovakia at Prague; then leaves for home.

April 11—The tri-power conference begins at Stresa, in northern Italy: Britain, France and Italy in attendance.

Idle in New York Compose 37 P.C. Of Its Wage Earners

First of Six-Part Report Shows Them in 20-40 Year Old Class

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—Mayor LaGuardia has before him today the report of his committee on unemployment relief that 37 per cent, or 1,000,000 of the city's wage-earners are idle, and that half of these are within the 20-to-40-year-old group that is "the most employable of the city's population."

The report, which is the first of a six-part survey based on a study by the Russell Sage Foundation of the local relief situation for which the city's monthly budget now is $20,000,000, tells how the relief rolls are now reaching upward into families formerly considered of the middle class and of comparative independence.

"Nothing but a substantial increase in the employment of workers by either private industry or on public works," it states, "can save this city from an increasing deluge of families who have been finally rendered destitute by years of enforced idleness."

The rise in home relief costs in each of the five boroughs of the city during the last six months ranged from 36.29 to 107.61 per cent, or an average of 33.66 per cent in all boroughs, and was not due to increased expenditure per family, the report finds, since this is now $42.15 a month, as compared with $51.36 in 1932. The causes, it continues, are the greater numbers receiving help, latter-day provision for coal and clothing and increases in expenditures on work relief projects.

Only a great increase in public works or private employment can stem this tide, the committee asserts, and it quotes figures from the New York State Department of Labor showing that unemployment has been on the increase since March, 1934.

Mexico Starts Rehabilitation Of Territory in Yucatan; Mayan Chiefs to Co-operate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Rehabilitation of the territory of Quintana Roo, which had been dissolved since 1931 when it was incorporated into the states of Yucatan and Campeche, has begun under the direction of the recently appointed Governor, Gen. Rafael Melgar, who for several years was head of the National Revolutionary (Administration) Party "nationalistic" campaign.

The territorial status of Quintana Roo, with an area of nearly 20,000 square miles, situated on the eastern coast of the Yucatan peninsula, was restored through a presidential decree of President Cardenas on Jan. 15, in compliance with a promise he made during his presidential campaign.

The territory, conquered by the Federal Government from the rebellious Maya Indian tribes, was established in 1902 by act of Congress and named after Andres Quintana Roo, hero of Mexico's wars for independence, and who was instrumental in arranging the treaty of peace with the tribes of the Yucatan peninsula.

Exploration Made

General Melgar's first step was to head personally an exploration party which penetrated to the jungle and mountain lands of the territory in which for centuries have been refuged descendants of the ancient Maya peoples.

Intermarriage with many outsiders who were brought down as laborers in the exploitation of the natural chicle and other resources has in some measure changed the ethnological composition of the present inhabitants.

After traversing much unexplored territory, and having difficulties finding some of the tribes, who disappeared into the jungles when they heard of the white men's approach, the party penetrated to the heart of the region, where successful "pow-wows" were held with the leading Mayan chieftains, who expressed their willingness to co-operate with the federal government in nationalizing and rehabilitating the territory, but only on the condition that certain important social needs of the tribes be filled.

Reforms Promised

Among these were:

1. Organized campaign against malaria.

2. Stimulating education of children.

3. That Federal Government should not grant concessions for exploiting chicle or precious woods in the regions immediately around the villages.

4. Formation of production and consumption co-operatives with financial aid of the Federal Government.

5. Permission for unrestricted return of many Mayans now residing in British territory and who have hitherto been forced to meet the same immigration requirements as foreigners.

Reich Wants to Join Collective Security, Berlin Tells Simon

British Mission Has Conferences With German Officials

New Treaty Urged Based on Equality

Polish Protest Denied, Together With Hint of Military Pact

"Britain's security envoys" began their task of persuading Germany to revise her arms plans, in conferences today at Berlin with representatives of the German Government.

Germany's statesmen at once impressed upon the British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, and his party that the Reich wants peace—but she also wants a new treaty to take the place of the old Versailles pact, which, they insist, has been variously infracted by all concerned. They insist they are ready to be party to a new security scheme on their newly-attained basis of equality.

Denial of Poland's reported protest on the German arms inflation is also made at Berlin, together with similar treatment of the report that Poland and Germany had effected a military alliance.

The League has convoked its Council for April 15 to discuss France's protest against Germany's treaty violations.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 25—The Anglo-German conversations, according to reliable reports, are today examining possibilities to convert Germany's present opposition to the eastern European pact into a compromise which can be the basis of some future Russo-German understanding.

This is regarded as essential because the Franco-Russian military alliance is believed much nearer completion than was hitherto realized and better mutual understanding alone can prevent such re-introduction into Europe of the former system of alliances.

May Consider Memel

Meanwhile the possibility is canvassed here of Britain's exerting its influence to help settle the German-Lithuanian dispute over Memel and to enable Germany to recover certain colonies in Africa.

Official denials were made today to foreign reports that a German-Polish military alliance had been concluded and also that Poland had protested here last week and against Germany's rearming.

(Press reports from Berlin had it that Joseph Lipsky, Polish Ambassador to Berlin, had called on Foreign Minister von Neurath to make "friendly protest" against the Reich's military conscription plans. The Polish Embassy was reported as saying the step was confined to the expression of "anxiety" and did not deal with Versailles Treaty violations.)

Today's German press adopts generally a waiting attitude, except regarding the air pact which Germany is willing to conclude immediately.

Reich Wants Peace

Germany's sincere desire for peace and its reliability as partner in a just treaty are stressed here as points to which the attention of Sir John Simon and Captain Eden is especially called in the conversation with Baron von Neurath this morning and Reichsführer Hitler this afternoon.

It is reiterated that Germany would welcome a new system for lasting peace and that it is only the Versailles Treaty which it rebels against.

The Versailles Treaty is typified in the Berliner Börsen Zeitung, Reichswehr organ, today by the figure of Shylock.

The British statesmen will find German statesmen willing co-operators, provided it is on a basis of equality, the paper says.

No Imperialism

The Frankfurter Zeitung makes the same point of willing partnership in a peace based on the equality of sovereign states. Introducing military conscription is not governed by imperialistic ambitions, it declares.

The National Socialist Party organ, Volkische Beobachter, rejoices that British statesmen, who have hitherto only seen Germany's problems through other people's eyes, now have opportunity of seeing for themselves.

"Two very different worlds are meeting here at Berlin," it concludes, "both desiring peace for their own nation and Europe. We hope that despite the differences in character they will find a common basis for their work."

Reduction of Reich's Arms Plans Believed Aim of British Visit

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 25—To prevent the isolation of Germany by persuading her to reconsider her army expansion program at least as to size and to enter a collective peace system under the auspices of the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

'Free Cuba' Cry Heard in Boston

Townsend Sorry for President

Razing of the 'El' by U. S. Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

moved by the Superior Court for three years.

Presumably, Mr. Ross would then run in the emergency election, on a platform of vindication. He will insist that he did not knowingly violate the corrupt practices act, did not spend more than the legal limit on his campaign.

Electric Utilities—Boston Council Urges to Tax Them

A suggested way out of Boston's rising tax dilemma confronted the Boston City Council today, couched in strong language. Tax the electric utilities, it said. Sponsor was Richard H. Long, chairman of Framingham's utility rate committee, militant opponent of the utility interests.

Electric rates in Boston are 120 per cent higher than they should be, said his message to the council. "Every month, $1,500,000 is unfairly taken out of the city in this fashion. Boston is the only large city in the country so far overcharged."

Tax the utilities and solve both the rate and the tax problems at a single stroke, Mr. Long advised the Council. "Boston appears to be one of the few large cities, and may be the only one, that has not tried to get a utility tax for the benefit of the city."

Mr. Long charged that financial interests are protecting the utilities, and offered to substantiate his allegations. He could prove, he said, that his calculations of excessive rates are accurate.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Made in a jiffy! Delicious!

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"

Pedestrians—Pin a White Handkerchief on Your Back

The ancient and honorable game of Blind Man's Buff may have wholesale renewal in Plymouth, if will if the suggestion of George A. Parks Jr., vehicle inspector there, is adopted. Pedestrians walking country roads at night are advised to wear a white handkerchief pinned on their backs. Sounds silly, but Mr. Parks says it isn't, because it's hard for motorists to see walkers at night, especially if they are wearing dark clothes.

Aerial Alarms—Flier Sees Flames And Dips a Signal

Out west the forest service has spotted fires from airplanes, but Boston only today was gloating over its first aerial fire alarm. Flying over Turkey Hill, Arlington Heights, yesterday, Lieutenant Warren E. Sweetser observed flames licking over grass and weeds toward some houses. Down he swooped from 2000 to circle and hover just above the ground. Attracted to the scene by the low-flying plane, passing motorists saw the fire and turned in the alarm. Dipping his wings in salute to arriving engines, Lieutenant Sweetser zoomed off home, content that local fire history had been made.

Cotton Tax—Labor Leader States His Position

No friend of the cotton processing tax is William E. G. Batty, textile labor leader of New Bedford. Labor, he said today, stands firmly against the processing tax as an unwarranted burden on the textile industry.

But wage differences between North and South are a far more prolific cause of textile distress, Mr. Batty declared. Bring wages into line, end the wide disparities now existing, and the root cause of New England's acute textile crisis will be cut off, he said.

A statement in these columns last Wednesday gave the impression to some that Mr. Batty and labor in general defend the processing tax. They do not. They believe it folly, however, to overemphasize the tax, if that leads to underemphasis on the wage differentials.

Labor wants wage agreements covering not merely the lowest paid groups, but all classes—unskilled, skilled and highly skilled.

Let the manufacturers work toward this end, Mr. Batty recommended, and devote less time to the current hue and cry over the processing tax. Then they will be barking up the right tree.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ODE TO LIBERTY" (Plymouth). Ina Claire and Walter Slezak in satirical comedy touching on economic doctrines, adapted by Sidney Howard from Michel Duran's "Liberte Provisoire," 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—W. C. Fields in "Mississippi," as Commodore Jackson in command of a showboat on which Bing Crosby is known, for publicity purposes, as "the singing killer." 11 a. m., 1:31, 3:42, 6:03, 8:34, 10:46. Elda ballet in costumes of the old South as background to vaudeville. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Scheherazade."

EXETER—"David Copperfield," with W. C. Fields and Edna May Oliver, 3:40, 5:30, 8:35.

UNIVERSITY—"David Copperfield," 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

FINE ARTS—"Little Friend," English film with Nova Pilbeam as the pathetic child of Matheson Lang and Lydia Sherwood. 1:30, 3:30, 5:40, 7:30, 10. Also "Old Faithful Speaks"; "Infant Behavior"; "Relations in Plants and Animals."

ORPHEUM—Maurice Chevalier in "Folies Bergere," 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50. Stage: "Broadway Jamboree," revue, 9:25.

MAJESTIC—"Three Songs About Lenin," 11:10 a. m., 12:36, 2:43, 4:38, 6:14, 8, 9:46.

MODERN—"The Ghost Walks," 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Living on Velvet."

STATE—"West Point of the Air," filmed at army training school of pilots at Randolph Field, Texas, with Wallace Beery, 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Times Square Lady."

UPTOWN—"Devil Dogs of the Air," 1:10, 4:03, 7:08, 10:01. Also "Murder on a Honeymoon."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Baboona," Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson look down on African animals from an airplane. Fenway, 2:45, 5:43, 8:43. Paramount, 11:03 a. m., 2:06, 5:10, 8:14. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap."

SCOLLAY—"Ruggles of Red Gap," 12, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Love in Bloom."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Balinese Love"; Popeye cartoon, "The Dance Contest"; "Stranger Than Fiction"; Harry Von Tilzer, playing his own songs; other short and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

KEITH'S—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Roberta," with Irene Dunne singing "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes." Color cartoon "Rainbow Painters," 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

TREMONT—"Marie Galante," and "Gridiron Flash," 9 a. m. to 11.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Richard Strauss, "Thus Spake Zarathustra," Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. Symphony Hall 8:15.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Joint concert with FERA Symphony Orchestra. Lewis Evenine School, 12 Paulding Street, Roxbury, 8.

ERA OPERA CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA—Raffaele Martino, conductor. "Don Giovanni." Lecture Hall, Public Library, 8:15.

Other Events

EGYPT—Illustrated travel talk by H. H. Powers, president of the Bureau of University Travel. Free. Roslindale Municipal Bldg., 1330 Washington Street, 8.

SECURITY DISCUSSION—Public discussion under ERA auspices of "What Kind of a Security Bill Shall Congress Pass?" William Municipal Bldg., Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, South End. Speakers: Dr. Samuel M. Dick, Townsend Plan advocate; A. W. Warner, of the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance. Music. Free. 8.

LEWIS REX MILLER—Lecture on international relations and current events. Hotel Somerset, 7:30.

TOWNSEND PLAN MEETING—Mrs. Arthur E. Stewart, speaker. 32 Huntington Avenue, 8.

BOSTON ART CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "Clothes Consciousness, a Modern Art," by Evelina Jackson of the Vesper George School of Art, 8:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture, "The Cape to Cairo," by Dr. and Mrs. Carl L. Watson, 3 Joy Street, 7:45.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS' MEETING—Prof. Everett W. Lord of the Boston University College of Business Administration, speaks on "Who's Who and Why," Hotel Bellevue, 21 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; Verona Durick, pianist, 3:45.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Greek Art, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer speaks on current events, 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Some Art Evidences of Early Christianity," lecture by Rev. William E. Gardner, 11 a. m.

—Rogers Peet—

The "Family Purse" may measure a most substantial saving by using its clothing budget—now!

Our END-OF-SEASON CLEAN-UP!

OVERCOATS

Spring and Winter!

We underscore Spring because that's what many of them are—Spring weight.

Here's the latest count:

576 were $65
436 were $55
311 were $50
612 were $45

$35 now

SUIT BARGAINS, too.

Were $45 to $65

$35 now.

Other suits that were $55 to $75

$45 now.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

5 NEW YORK STORES: Fifth Ave. at 41st St., Broadway at 35th St., Broadway at 13th St., B'way at Warren St., B'way at Liberty St.

In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
6:00	Monitor Views News	Radio Guild	Baseball School	Adventure sketch
5:15	Agricultural reports	Tom Mix sketch	Dixie Revelers	"Skippy," sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady,"	Musical drama	"Jack Armstrong,"	"Alabama Aces,"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Yankee Singers	"Dick Tracy,"
6:00	Ray Jones, songs	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers,"
6:15	"Air Adventures,"	sketches; music	Sketch; music	"Bobby Benson,"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	"Lum and Abner,"	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Male quartet	Dale Wimbrow	dramatic sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy,"	Studio chorus	"Myrt and Marge,"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	"Black Chamber,"	"Just Plain Bill,"	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	"Red Davis," sketch	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; quartet	Financial talk
7:45	"Paradise," sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orch.
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch.;	Richard Himber's	Sketch; orchestra	Mixed quartet
8:15	soloists; comedy	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Carefree Carnival;	Nelson Eddy;	Kate Smith's Re-	Discovery Night;
8:45	popular variety	chorus; orchestra	vue; soloists	amateur show by
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lucrezia Bori;	talent from New
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	chorus; orchestra	England
9:30	"Crisis," network dra-	Music at the Hay-	Block Bully and	Le Paradis Orch.
9:45	matic sketch	dys; drama, music	Givot; orchestra	News Service
10:00	Jackie Heller's Orch.	Gene Arnold; solo-	Hill billy music;	Wayne King and
10:15	Clark's Serenaders	ist; quartet; orch.	soloists; orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Rines's Orchestra	Musical program	Artists' Bureau	Jack Renard and
10:45	Greek Independence	Hawaiian music	Roundup; music	his orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; feature	News Service	Sketch; Casa Lo-
11:15	Hutton Melodeers	NBC organist	Le Paradis Orch.	ma Orchestra
11:30	"Ink Spots,"	Jolly Stan Myers and	Imperial Varieties	Gus Arnheim and
11:45	Coburn's Orchestra	his orchestra	Murphy Orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; round table forum; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, Music Guild; Gordon String Quartet; Samuel Barber, baritone.
1:55 WBZ, "Boston Flower Show," Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; literature program.
3:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Hour; soloists; popular orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, Address from the Mayor's office, City Hall, Boston.
6:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:15 WEEI, "Congress Speaks"; discussion of current problems; Marine Band.
6:15 WBZ, Official message from the Governor to the people of Massachusetts.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music"; CBS music lecture; concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Hits and Bits"; dancers; soloists; Jerry Sears's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues: "Strictly Undercover"; dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "Welcome Valley"; sketch with Edgar Guest; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana"; Abe Lyman's Orchestra; vocal soloists.
8:45 WAAB, "The Paradox of Church and State in Mexico—Present Situation," talk.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Harry Jackson and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Walter Winchell, guest.
9:30 WNAC, Louise Bernhardt, mezzo-soprano; Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Toronto hockey game, Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "The Merry Widow"; soloists; players; orchestra.

Boston Elevated—Public Ownership Again Urged

If the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway had not wasted $100,000,000 in the last two decades, the road would have piled up a $88,000,000 surplus, instead of the present $9,000,000 deficit. Thus today spoke W. Edwin Ulmer before the legislative committee on metropolitan.

Mr. Ulmer, the petitioner for legislation authorizing the State to take over the Boston Elevated under eminent domain, declared that the trustees paid no attention to three reports by the State Department of Public Utilities which showed them how to save money. Had they applied the yard stick of expenditures as proposed by the utilities department, an $88,000,000 surplus would have resulted.

Instead, through their extravagance, the 5-cent fare was abandoned, and a 10-cent fare substituted.

Mr. Ulmer pointed out that if the road was taken over by the State 15 departments of the El could be abolished. One would be the general counsel department, costing $50,000, which is used only for lobbying purposes, he stated.

Under Mr. Ulmer's plan, the state would take the road over at the fair value of physical property and all options or agreements entered into since 1918 would be swept away by eminent domain.

Dr. Eliot—Resigns as Pastor of Arlington Street Church

Parishioners of Boston's famous Arlington Street Church found a notice posted on the door, yesterday. A meeting will be held Wednesday afternoon, it read, to consider calling a new minister—and the appointment of a pastor-emeritus.

They knew from these words that Samuel Atkins Eliot, leader among the religious liberals of America, had resigned.

Son of the late president of Harvard and grandson of a Boston mayor, Dr. Eliot was not the least in a long line of liberals in a church noted for its Unitarian liberalism.

He helped organize the International Congress of Free Christians and Other Religious Liberals, and long served as its president.

He has presided over the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, headed the National Federation of Religious Liberals, directed the American Unitarian Association for 27 years.

Churchmen declined to discuss his appointment as minister emeritus of the Arlington Street Church. It was presumed from the notice on the door, however, that this title would be added to his long list of honors.

Briefs

Lord Mayor Alfred Byrne of Dublin—known as "Alfy" in the Irish Free State city—was scheduled for an official round with Massachusetts officials today. He saw Governor Curley at the State House and lunched with Mayor Mansfield at 1 p. m. He will leave Boston tomorrow.

* * *

"Investigate the city of Boston" was the demand made yesterday at Tremont Temple by 300 members of the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League of Boston when they declared the city wasted $4,000,000 each year in expenses. They adopted resolutions that the Legislature should make such an investigation.

* * *

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Dr. George H. Bigelow, former state health commissioner and director of Massachusetts General Hospital, was apparently dispelled today with the finding of a note indicating suicide. His body was recovered from a Framingham reservoir Saturday.

THE COLLINGWOOD

A small, quiet hotel. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.

45 WEST 35TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

3 PARK STREET

Boston

Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins APR. 10

A SIMPLE RECIPE FOR A DELICIOUS DINNER

EASY TO PREPARE

Spaghetti with Left-Over Meat

1 Package Mueller's Spaghetti
1½ Cups left-over meat
2 Cups gravy
¼ Onion, chopped
½ Teaspoon salt
¼ Teaspoon pepper
1 Cup grated cheese
1 Tablespoon melted butter
Buttered bread crumbs

Parboil the spaghetti for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Mix together the meat, chopped, the gravy, onion, butter, salt, pepper and cheese. Combine well with the spaghetti and pour into a well-greased baking dish. Cover with the crumbs and bake for 20 minutes. Macaroni may be substituted for the spaghetti.

ECONOMICAL

MUELLER'S SPAGHETTI

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

Students Weigh Eventual Choice Of Peace or War

Conference at Worcester Attracts College Men of New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 25—"Peace or war for the American citizen? Which?"

More than 300 students from representative New England colleges met here today to begin a three-day conference on this topic in conjunction with the New England Regional Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

Mayor John C. Mahoney welcomed the members of the conference at their first meeting held at the Unitarian Parish House. Mrs. Rachel Conrad Nason, administrative chairman of the conference, addressed the students on peace as a problem in statesmanship. She pointed to the critical situation in Europe today and warned that the youth of the world must be prepared to lead through just such situations when they arrive in responsible positions.

Prominent Speakers

Speakers prominent in the discussion of peace and war from every angle will address conference audiences tomorrow and Wednesday. Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, and Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of Harvard University, will speak tomorrow night on "Munitions, and the Prospects and Prevention of War." Dr. George H. Blakeslee, authority on the Far East, will preside.

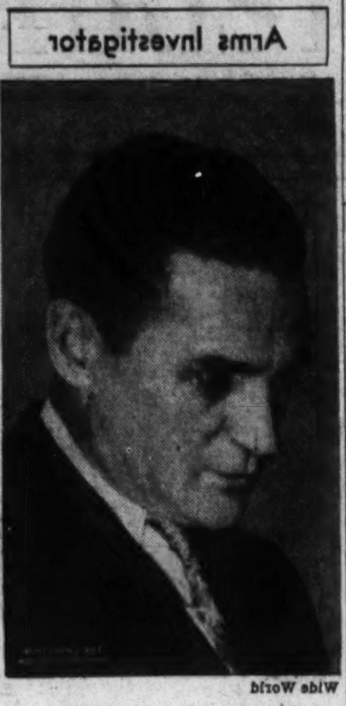
Dame Rachel Crowdy, former chief of Social Sections and the Opium Section of the League of Nations, and Dr. F. Alexander Magoun, professor of humanics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will present "The Dynamics of Peace" on Wednesday.

Sponsored by Committee

Dr. Hornell Hart of Hartford Theological Seminary, Dr. Walter van Kirk of the Federal Council of Churches, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; Prof. Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard Law School; President William Allen Neilson of Smith College, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole and William T. Edwards of Providence are scheduled to speak as well as lead discussion groups.

The conference is sponsored by the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, New York City, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is honorary chairman.

Arms Investigator



Wide World

Senator Gerald P. Nye

Chairman of Senate Munitions Inquiry Committee

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably rain late tonight or Tuesday, possibly with snow; lowest temperature tonight near 32 degrees; moderate northeast and east winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably rain in the southeast, and rain or snow in west and north portions late tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, probably rain late tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, possibly snow or rain on the coast, and snow in the interior Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, possibly snow in the north, and snow or rain in the south portion Tuesday; slowly rising temperature in north portions.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast or east winds, possibly becoming strong over south and central portions; somewhat overcast weather, probably rain late tonight and Tuesday over the south portions, and rain or snow Tuesday over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	50	Minneapolis	38	58
Bermuda	64	68	New Orleans	68	83
Chicago	43	50	New York	44	58
Denver	46	64	Norfolk, Va.	52	64
Helena, Mont.	46	53	Philadelphia	44	60
Jacksonville	68	80	St. Louis	58	70
Kansas City	62	78	San Francisco	48	56
Los Angeles	44	60	Washington	46	66
Miami, Fla.	66	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 25.
B—Maximum March 24.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:42 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Tuesday 2:56 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:31 p. m.

* * *

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear. Maximum temperature 44 degrees above zero; minimum 28 above.

Hudson Motor Car

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The Hudson Motor Car Company spent $32,000,000 for materials and supplies of all kinds in 1934, while pay rolls aggregated $13,500,000. This compared with material costs of $18,165,000 and pay rolls of $7,707,000 in 1933, the low year of the depression.

Arms Activities In New England Boom, Nye Says

(Continued from Page 1)

he trusted it would be soon. The Colt Plant strike began three weeks ago when employees claimed the company refused to bargain collectively. This it was asserted was a code violation.

Pay-As-You Go Plan

In his Old South Forum speech the Senator further explained the "pay-as-you-go" war finance plan which was presented to the President on March 19 by the Senate Munitions Committee. This plan embodies 12 points dealing mainly with elimination of war time profits by a strict income tax of 98 per cent of any income over $10,000 in wartime.

This "pay-as-you-go" plan, Senator Nye told the Monitor, will be ready for the Senate within two weeks. "I am honestly convinced that this plan—although it may be slightly changed in its final form—will pass all congressional tests," he said.

"I firmly believe such a plan for paying the war bill to go into effect immediately upon our entrance into any conflict is our greatest hope for peace," he asserted.

Conscripted Arms Would End War, Engelbrecht Says

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 25 (AP)—If the arms industry were made a losing proposition in time of war "companies would send their lobbyists to the national capital in a desperate effort to stave off conflict" whenever a crisis loomed, H. C. Engelbrecht, research expert for the Nye Munitions Investigating Committee, told a Williams College forum audience here last night.

Mr. Engelbrecht predicted that such would be the case if the Government conscripted the munitions industry at the outbreak of war. He characterized 1934 as "a banner munitions year," in his advocacy of his arms conscription plan.

Maine ERA Chief Reinstates Teacher; Communism Barred

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 25 (AP)—John McDonough, Maine ERA Administrator, said here, March 23, he would approve reinstatement for Vernon L. Booker of Bangor, youthful ERA teacher accused of teaching Communistic doctrines, but added that Mr. Booker "could not teach those courses."

Mr. Booker started a series of lessons on Jan. 14 dealing with principles of Communism and reports of the first lesson immediately drew the protest of the Bangor American Legion Post and other organizations. Mr. Booker was suspended, pending an investigation, and eventually dismissed by order of Gov. Louis J. Brann.

The vocational education program, Mr. McDonough said, was instituted to aid rehabilitation of workers and to permit those qualified to teach to be employed in their special fields.

"I do not feel," he added, "that courses of instruction in Communism or in any other 'ism,' or involving the purposes of Communism have any educational value in this State and are in my judgment harmful and subversive of the best interests of the State."

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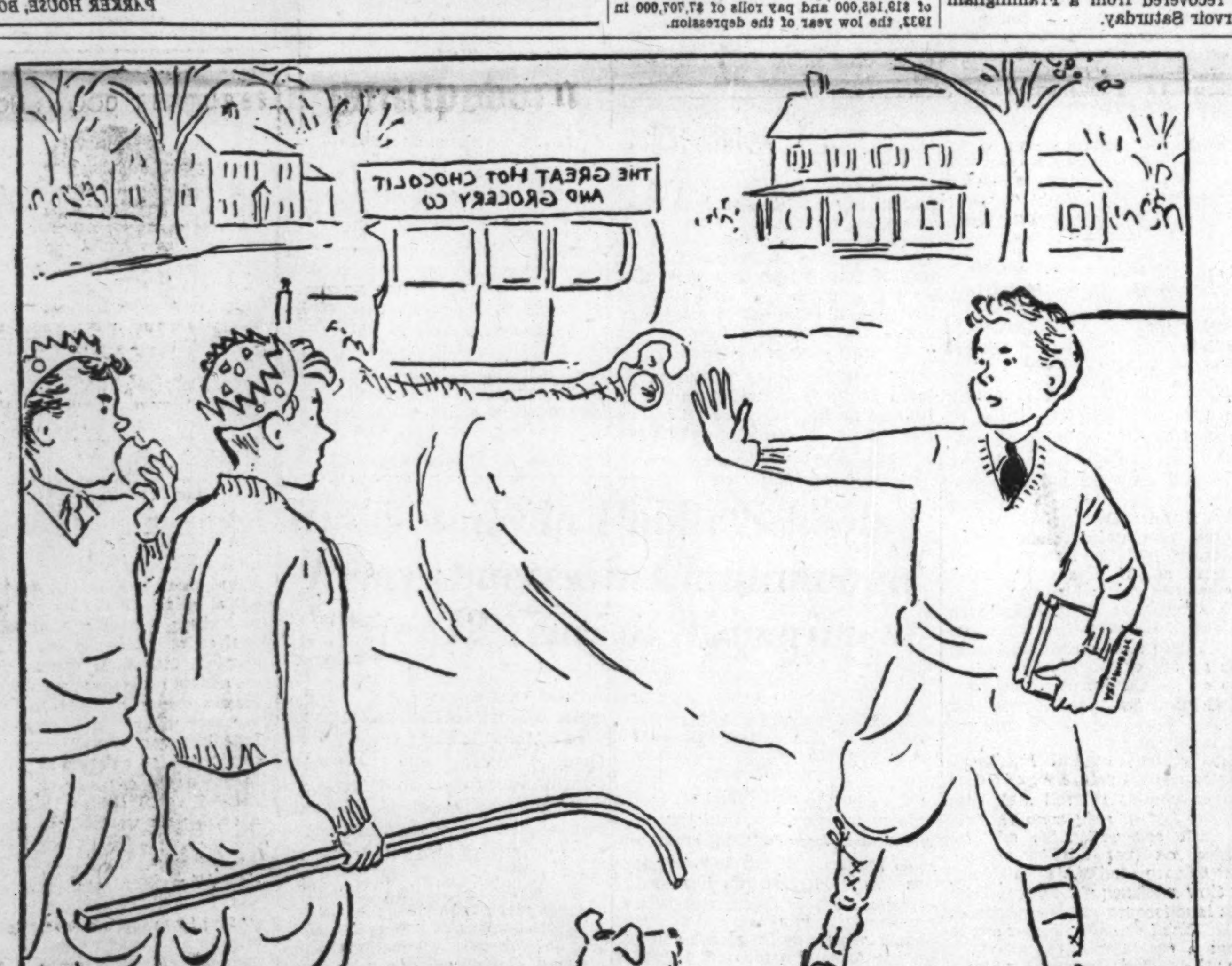


"Sorry Men, but I gotta do my 'rithmetic"

Before he opened up the Great Hot Chocolit and Grocery Company to compete with A & P, Bill never took his school arithmetic seriously. But when he realized that his business success depended on the accuracy of his figuring, he began to work hard at his sums.

We wonder if a good many women aren't very much like Bill. Yet, if they want to be successful home makers, here is a problem they must solve: If a woman has $10.00 to spend for groceries, will she get more or less groceries if taxes on her food store are increased?

Current talk of increased taxation on food stores makes this a very important problem. For, as food stores are already operating at a minimum of expense and profit, any additional tax would have to be added direct to the price of food.

This is your problem, and like Bill, you "gotta git your 'rithmetic done". Over $1 out of every $10 you spend in food stores now goes for taxes. An ounce of tax prevention will be a lot easier than many pounds of tax cure.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Diversion of Tax On 'Gas' Held Spur To Town Spending

Road Builders Oppose Highway Money Going to General Fund of State

"Gas"-tax revenues, diverted from highway construction to reduce real estate taxes, never reach the property owner, according to the New England Road Builders' Association, today.

Instead, the assciation contended, the diversion of highway funds has encouraged on orgy of spending by towns and cities while real estate taxes continue on the upgrade.

These accusations were hurled by the road builders at legislative proposals now pending to continue the policy started last year in Massachusetts to transfer $10,000,000 from highway funds into the State's general fund, ostensibly for the purpose of reducing real estate taxes.

Motorist's Contribution

"Even if these diverted funds did reach the real estate owner," according to Frederick Hoitt, secretary of the association, "there is no justification for such diversion, since the motorist already bears a tax burden four times heavier than that imposed upon the real estate owner."

To bear out this contention, Mr. Hoitt cited figures showing that the average tax of the real estate owner was $33 per $1000 valuation, compared with $133 paid by the motorist.

Real Estate Increase

Constantly increasing real estate taxes throughout the Commonwealth were taken by Mr. Hoitt to indicate that highway fund diversions were being diverted further into channels less desirable than that of real estate tax relief.

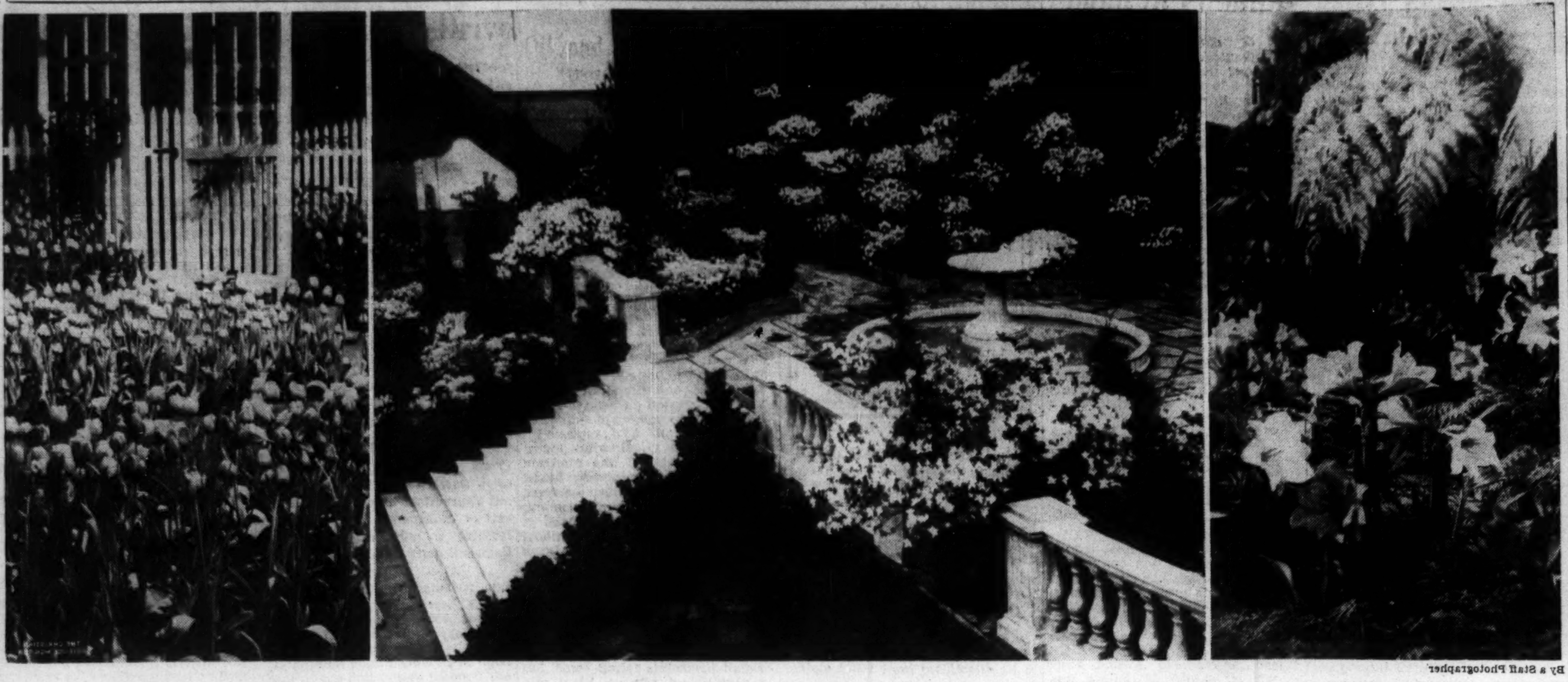
The professed purpose of the association is to defend the State's road-building program from serious curtailment, to protect the motorist against prohibitive automobile operating expenses and to prevent the gas tax from falling into disrepute among motorists, who thus far have paid the tax willingly on the promise that the tax would be returned to them in improved highways.

On Ground of Relief

During the last four years, Massachusetts has taken a grand total of $55,152,900 from highway funds for diversion and so-called relief to counties, towns and cities which virtually constituted diversion from road building, according to Mr. Hoitt.

Highway funds amounting to $26,000,000 the association head declared, were specifically earmarked for the reduction of real estate taxes, but he doubted if any of these funds have done more than to encourage municipalities to spend more money.

World's Floral Gems Poured Out in Profusion at Spring Show in Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Amaryllis Exhibited by W. T. Walke of Salem. Formal Garden of Mrs. Theodore E. Brown of Milton, on Stage of Grant Hall. Some Choice Specimens of Tulips.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Friends of Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, are much put out over Governor Curley's open support of Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley's 1936 gubernatorial aspirations.

Convinced that "Charles F." is the only logical Democratic candidate in 1936, they consider the Governor's action at Fall River a sharp blow at their leader. They admit that their friend, the treasurer, has not yet announced his candidacy, but are certain that he intends to throw is hat into the ring. Meantime, they feel that the Governor should wait before announcing whom he will uphold.

The Charles F. Hurley backers particularly resent what they claim is Curley dictation. They contend that Mr. Curley is doing the very thing that he criticized Governor Ely for doing—dictating who shall and who shall not be his successor.

There is little doubt that Governor Curley plans to be the dictator in his party. Signs of this appeared long before he came to the support of Lieut. Gov. Hurley last week. It was evident when Mr. Curley declared himself to be the "only political party" in the State. It was further revealed when the Governor recently gave his approval to the Worcester mayoral candidacy of Representative Edward J. Kelley, Democratic floor leader in the House of Representatives.

These moves, with the Hurley statement, seem unmistakable signs that the Governor plans to have a major say in all Democratic doings. Onlookers, however, are wondering whether Mr. Curley will receive the same treatment at the polls as former Governor Ely, whose candidate, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, was badly defeated.

That Charles F. Hurley has a considerable following, was clearly shown in the last election. His vote totaled more than 38,000 greater than Mr. Curley's, and 36,000 greater than Joseph L. Hurley's. So the friends of "Charles F." while chagrined over Mr. Curley's championship of the other Hurley, are not in the least willing to admit that the treasurer is facing certain defeat. In fact, despite the Governor's admitted personal vote-gathering strength, the treasurer's friends are not so sure that Mr. Curley's action will help Joseph L. Hurley a great deal. They point out that few Curley-supported candidates have been overwhelmingly successful.

A gubernatorial clash is pending on Beacon Hill which may make political history. Former Governor Joseph B. Ely, an avowed foe of Governor Curley, has indicated that he may appear at the Governor's Council public hearing, to act as a witness for Eugene C. Hultman, whom Mr. Curley is attempting to remove as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission on charges of "moral turpitude" while Police Commissioner of Boston.

If Mr. Ely does appear, the clash between him and Governor Curley may be a turning point in the hearing. Both are past masters at sarcasm. Mr. Ely, however, is the calmer type. His barbs, delivered in a drawl, may contain sufficient sting to upset the present Governor completely. On the other hand, political onlookers will be watching carefully the effect of Governor Curley's thunder upon the former Governor. It is expected the Governor's Council will side with the winner of the possible verbal duel.

Meanwhile, Eugene C. Hultman, the defendant, appears to have a 50-50 chance to beat Governor Curley's drive to remove him. The Governor's Council, in forcing postponement of the hearing until Mr. Hultman received specifications of the charges against him, has increased his chances immensely.

Mr. Hultman now has opportunity to round up his character witnesses, such as former Govs. Joseph B. Ely, Frank G. Allen, Alvan T. Fuller and Channing H. Cox, who would not have been able to attend the first hearing last week. His lawyer, Clarence A. Barnes, will have a fair time to prepare a case. But what counts as much as these, and perhaps more, are indications that the Republican majority in the Council will not vote to oust Mr. Hultman unless serious charges are proved.

Another point in Mr. Hultman's favor is the fighting quality of his lawyer. Mr. Barnes played a leading part in exposing and breaking in 1928 the Albany baseball and stock market pool, a lottery through which thousands of persons were duped. This fight gained for him his reputation as a courageous attorney. And there is no doubt that he will be equal to the explosions of Governor Curley's counsel, John P. Feeney.

Edgar M. Mills

Brilliant Tulips and Azaleas Abound at Boston Exhibition

Flower lovers were thrilled today as the curtain rose on the sixty-fourth annual exhibit of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Mechanics Building, Boston. Billed as offering the most beautiful flowers in the world, early visitors approved advance reports and joined in the general opinion that this year's show favorably compares—perhaps exceeds—former displays.

Most spectacular of individual exhibits is the dominating formal garden effect of Mrs. Theodore E. Brown of Milton. A sweeping grand staircase is lined with rare and strikingly beautiful rhododendrons, while the broad expanse of the balcony-terrace is profusely banked with azaleas. Eye-catching and the center of attention, this display occupies the stage of Grand Hall.

Cherry Blossoms

Charming in the true Japanese spirit of extreme simplicity in floral arrangement is the cherry blossom corner of John S. Ames of North Easton. Even before Washington, Boston can enjoy the spring flowering of the single and double blossomed cherry trees. Augmenting the cherry blossoms are colorful and arresting pink kurume azaleas imported from Japan by Mr. Ames.

Strangely, tulips which thrive in damp climates, and azaleas which supposedly do best in dry regions, lead the show so far as quantity is concerned. Azaleas are particularly popular, and deservedly so, visitors will tell you.

W. T. Walke of Salem exhibits prize winning hybrid amaryllis. These are extremely large blossomed plants with thick stems. Their natural home is in South America and other tropical regions where they grow very small in size. Mr. Walke has developed them, however, into almost giant flowers of varied color.

Days for Governors

Something new for this year is offered in the so-called Governor's days. Today was Massachusetts day and Governor Curley formally opened the show at 3 p. m. Each day a Governor from a New England state will preside over the garden.

Tuesday is Maine Day and Gov. Louis J. Brann will preside. Wednesday Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island will do the honors, while Thursday will see Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut presiding. Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire will attend on Friday, and Saturday, the last day of the show, will find Gov. Charles M. Smith of Vermont greeting visitors.

The show is open daily from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m.

Barge Service Starts

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25 (AP)—Modern barge-line service was inaugurated on the Missouri River—cut to a six-foot channel with government funds—by the steamboat Bixby yesterday.

Filipinos Joyful Over the Start Of Their Independence

MANILA, March 25 (AP)—The Philippines set out joyfully today on the road to independence. Throughout the night the people celebrated as word flashed from village to village in the provinces that President Roosevelt had approved the proposed constitution for a commonwealth government that is scheduled to be replaced by a republic 10 years hence.

There was an undercurrent talk of the possibility of making the commonwealth government permanent instead of replacing it by a wholly independent republic in another decade. However, no leader would speak publicly, especially in the absence of Manuel Quezon, president of the insular senate, who is in Washington. Mr. Quezon is to be President of the new government.

The insular legislature will meet April 8 to pass a bill authorizing a plebiscite at which the people will either ratify or reject the commonwealth constitution.

Almost unanimous acceptance appeared certain, the only opposition arising thus far has been from Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of an insurrection in 1898 against American rule, and from the "Sakdal"—the Communist party.

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Women Join in Congratulation To Those of Especial Renown In Business and Professions

New York Testimonial Dinner Climaxes Observance of National Week—Men Speakers Add Their Praise for Achievements in Many Lines

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—Twenty-five "career women," chosen out of many whom it was acknowledged deserved the honor, received a tribute dinner last evening from the New York League of Business and Professional Women and other similar organizations, as a climax to the nation-wide observance of National Business Women's Week.

The dinner, which was arranged by Miss Emma Dot Partridge, was in itself a refutation of the charge that women are jealous of each other, and was intended to convey to all women the interest, appreciation, and good wishes of their sisters in the workaday world.

"Out in front," 500 men and women prominent in New York's civic and organization circles gazed at 18 of the 25 women seated at a long table on a high dais, and at the lower dais Ethel Barrymore crumbled her bread and told Brock Pemberton just to tell the audience that "Eth was afraid."

Emphasizes "Frontiers"

Fannie Hurst, chosen to emphasize the "frontiers" which the women had crossed confided that she was "simply petrified," and Mary Margaret McBride, muttering that "it was terrible to ask me to follow Ethel Barrymore and Fannie Hurst," added that she wouldn't "have a friend left," when she finished the admonitions she intended to deliver.

When it came to speech-making, Miss Barrymore by just talking about the Barrymores for the past 700 years laid the ghost that "actresses can't have children." Miss Hurst stated that "the average woman today working in a man's world must put forth twice as much effort as a man to achieve the average man's success," that she was "sure the women on the dais have won recognition in the business world by being persons and not females," and that she would "like to see the word feminism slip back into the limbo from which it came."

Deserve Tributes

Miss McBride, also an author, having threatened her audience with telling them what she thought of them, contented herself with a few witty remarks about the average woman's pretended disdain for publicity and the tendency of women in business "to lose their tempers." After which she said that she hoped there would be "lots more emeralds and ermines and tribute dinners because you have deserved them."

There were several men speakers as well, Neil Petrie, president of McCreery's, who described the old store days 14 hours long, said that retailing has become more and more a business for women, and added that the entrance of more women into this field has raised the dignity of their position from being merely "clerks."

No Special Privileges

Grover Whalen declared that women today ask no special privileges, and with Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines, chided the women for neglecting government. Mr. Watson, who was extremely optimistic about future business conditions in the United States, reminded the audience that besides the 17,000,000 women who did vote in the last elections there were 19,000,000 who did not and told the women who did vote that if each of them would take a nonvoter to the polls next year they could "decide the kind of people who are going to run our country."

Brock Pemberton was toastmaster and others introduced at the speakers' table were Miss Vera McCrae, president of the New York league; Miss Elizabeth Hampton, chairman of the local observance of National Business Women's Week, and Miss Marjorie Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

American Women Will Be 'Presented'

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Eighteen American matrons and debutantes will be presented by Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, wife of the United States Ambassador, at the Royal Courts March 28 and 29, it was announced today.

Among those to be presented to King George and Queen Mary at the first court are: Mrs. Jesse Isidor Straus, wife of the Ambassador to France; Mrs. Gaspar Bacon of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Miss Jeanne Millet, New York City; Miss Carolyn Nash, Cartersville, Va.; Miss Anne Richardson of Mississippi; Miss Stellita Stapleton, Washington, D. C.; Miss Jean Watts, Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. Medley G. B. Whelpley of Connecticut.

At the second court the following: Miss Virginia Bell, of New York; Mrs. Maturin Livingston Delafield of Hewlett, L. I.; Miss Mildred Booth McKinney, Richmond, Va.; Miss Joyce de Levis Frizer, New York; Mrs. Harry G. Siedel, Providence, R. I.

Ambassador Bingham will present Ambassador Straus at the first court. This presentation will not be with the debutantes and matrons, but will be a more formal introduction, as Mr. Straus is attending the first British court without having attended any King's levee, which is the formal way men are "presented" to the King.

France Tries 21 Accused as Spies

PARIS, March 25 (AP)—Twenty-one accused spies for Soviet Russia, including 10 women, went on trial today, with the confessed American chief, Robert Gordon Switz, and his wife virtually assured of acquittal after 15 months in prison.

The immediate release of the Switzes will be sought by their attorney on the ground that their confessions unmasked and resulted in breaking up what is perhaps the greatest spy ring since the war, suspected of trafficking in military secrets of France and other countries.

Headquarters of the band, the prosecution charged, was in Finland, where another American, Arvid Johnson, former school teacher, already has been convicted of espionage along with 28 others.

Fifty alleged members of the international band of secret agents have been rounded up: 21 in France and 29 convicted in Finland.

Secret military documents, secret formulas for gun powder, poison gases and microbe and stratosphere warfare, statistics on industrial mobilization in Paris during wartime with the output and capacity of various factories are the secrets the ring is suspected of handling.

Gunmen's Attack Stirs Prosecutor In Chicago Drive

Courtney and Two Aides Fired Upon—All Escape Injury

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP) — The bullets would-be assassins intended to stop him started State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney on a campaign to "crush all gangs."

Stirred to a fighting mood, Cook County's prosecutor, at whom eight bullets were fired early Sunday, promised to "turn on the 'heat,' and plenty of it."

"The war is on," he declared a few hours after several gunmen in a small fleet car drew abreast of his heavy sedan and opened fire, none of the bullets reaching their mark. "I won't be stopped by bullets that miss me."

Followed by Gunmen

Accompanied by Alderman Harry E. Perry and two detectives, John Cronin and James McInerney, the prosecutor was returning to his Southside farm from a political meeting in the Loop, when the small sedan overtook them.

One of the gunmen leaned out and opened fire with a revolver. "They'll get us," Mr. Perry shouted, and he and Mr. Courtney, who were in the rear seat, crouched low.

Splintered glass showered in upon them as the bullets tore through the car window; then the small car sped on.

Mr. Courtney, who suffered only a scratch from broken glass, directed his driver to give chase, but the other machine outdistanced them. Examination of the car later disclosed that Mr. Courtney owed his safety to a half-inch strip of metal in his car which deflected upward one bullet that was fired a foot in front of his face.

Foe of Racketeering

The theory given the most credence was that Mr. Courtney's removal was sought in the hope that his successor would be intimidated in a policy of noninterference with racketeering.

In his two years and four months in office, Courtney has waged a relentless campaign against gangsters and racketeers generally. In the conviction of members of the Touhy gang for the kidnaping of John Factor, Mr. Courtney attracted international attention. His latest efforts have been to break up hoodlum organizations seeking to control labor unions.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly has taken full command of the investigation of the attempted assassination.

Legislatures Acting On Criminal Codes

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 25 (AP)—Scott M. Loftin, president of the American Bar Association, said yesterday 35 state legislatures are considering bills to curb criminal activity as an important part of "one of the most vast and concentrated drives against the criminal ever known."

The association, Mr. Loftin said, is taking an active part in the campaign by working through its various state organizations to push bills aimed at crime through legislatures.

Among measures advocated are the establishment of state departments of justice and the improvement of criminal procedure. The association, he added, favored jury reform, permitting conviction upon less than a unanimous verdict except in major felonies and trial upon information as well as indictment. The requirement of advance notice of alibis also is advocated.

Christian Science Topic For Church of the Air

Hugh Stuart Campbell, Christian Science Committee on Publication for Illinois, will conduct the third Christian Science program in the 1934-35 series of Columbia Church of the Air programs, from Chicago, on Sunday, March 31, at 1 p. m., eastern standard time, over the nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Campbell will speak on the subject, "Be Still and Know." Music will be furnished by a mixed quartet.

Japan Ready to Buy Sakhalin From Soviets, Hirota States

Oil and Timber Wealth Stressed in Speech to Tokyo Diet

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 25—The first official intimation that Japan would gladly acquire Soviet territory occurred yesterday when Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, replying to a question in the Diet, declared Japan is willing to negotiate the purchase of North Sakhalin. He recalled that a Soviet representative, Adolf Joffee, discussed the sale of this territory at Tokyo in 1923, but no agreement was reached regarding a price. Saying he did not know whether the Soviet Government is now inclined to sell, Mr. Hirota stated that "considering the relation of forest oil resources in South and North Sakhalin, I hope an opportunity arises to resume discussion of the matter."

Possession of North Sakhalin would conveniently round out the northern end of Japan's chain of island possessions and transfer to Japanese political control oil fields producing more than those located in Japan. The desirability of controlling adequate oil supplies for naval and industrial reasons is keenly appreciated in Japan, so Mr. Hirota's expression of willingness to discuss the purchase of the Soviet half of the island is understandable.

However, it is improbable that the Soviet Government would agree to sell, since Soviet statesmen habitually insist on the inviolability of present Soviet frontiers, and special efforts have recently been made to promote the colonization of Sakhalin with politically reliable settlers, especially young Communists.

Possibly Mr. Hirota's suggestion regarding purchase of the territory may influence Soviet authorities to grant a prompter satisfactory request to the Japanese company engaged in exploiting part of the Sakhalin oil fields for extension of the time limit on drilling and prospecting rights.

By a Staff Artist

Japan Reaches for Sakhalin

Black Area Is Northern Sakhalin, Which Tokyo Would Like to Buy From Russia

Ammunition Blasts In Manchoukuo Jar Harbin, Miles Away

HARBIN, Manchoukuo, March 25 (AP)—Three terrific explosions in an ammunition dump of the Manchoukuo Army at Gondatievka, a suburb, razed several houses last night and shattered windows over a wide radius.

As alarm spread through the city, Japanese military forces promptly placed a cordon around the district, effectually preventing outside knowledge of the extent of casualties and damage.

Japanese news agencies speculated that unidentified elements displeased with Manchoukuo's acquisition from Russia of the Chinese Eastern Railway were possibly responsible.

The detonations were heard for miles, throwing near-by districts into panic. The explosions continued for seven hours and fire added to the destruction. Windows were broken in Harbin, four miles from the scene, and ceilings collapsed.

Bible Study Proves Success

(Continued from Page 1)

the fact that a full-time instructor is kept busy every day at City High School. Students fill the class despite the fact that Bible must be an elective study in addition to the four or five subjects required for graduation.

In indorsing Bible instruction in the city schools, Supt. W. T. Robinson said: "The courses given at Chattanooga High School and others in religious education are very satisfactory. We have an average of more than 150 students taking the course every year, and many elect the study of the Bible for a second year, even though only one credit is given for the work. We have been particularly fortunate in obtaining the best qualified teachers available, who give of their time and experience."

City Missionary

Starting with pledges of approximately $3000 from practically all of the religious institutions of the city the Bible work in the city schools is now said to cost approximately $15,000 annually, all of which is subscribed through good will offerings from the various institutions and religious organizations of the city.

The Bible work in the schools is supplemented by a city missionary who, in addition to missionary work, carries the story of the Bible to the more unfortunate classes not reached in the school system.

A number of leading Chattanooga pastors joined in indorsing the Bible instruction in public schools. Among many reasons given for encouraging the courses the pastors said the public school instruction was reflected in the various churches of the city.

In a major sense, they said, Bible students in the public schools are among the leaders in the affairs of the young people of the churches. Since the Bible has been taught in the schools, they say, young people are apparently more interested in church work and kindred activities.

The experiment of more than 10 years ago in Chattanooga is today pointed to with pride by pioneers in the movement and it is predicted that in future years Bible instruction in the public schools will grow into an even broader scope.

Epistles of Kings In Jeremiah's Time Found in Palestine

JERUSALEM, March 15 (By Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—The correspondence between two kings dating back to the time of Jeremiah, in the mid-seventh century B. C., has been discovered by the archaeological expedition led by Prof. J. L. Starkey of Great Britain, it is learned here.

The discovery was made at Tel ad-Duweir, the ancient city of Lachish. It consists of 12 ostraca fragments which are taken to be an exchange of secret letters between the Kingdom of Judaea and the Kingdom of Babylon or Egypt.

The fragments carry well-preserved inscriptions with Biblical spelling, written in ink.

Details of the findings were not given out to the press. Professor Starkey expects to find more fragments. Only then will he be in a position to issue a statement on the exact significance of his findings, it was explained.

Strachey 'Predicts' Revolution Unless Capitalism Reforms

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, British author and radical, last night said that he did not advocate violence to bring about a social change in America, but admitted he "predicted," it unless reforms were effected.

Mr. Strachey met Dr. Everett Dean Martin, psychologist, liberal, and author, in debate at Mecca Temple. An overflow audience listened to the debate over direct wire to Carnegie Hall. The subject was "Resolved: That the present crisis can be solved only by Communism." Mr. Strachey took the affirmative.

"Any sane man would incomparably prefer that any social change be effected by the most peaceful, rational and constitutional means," Mr. Strachey declared, "but it is the people in control, the capitalist class, who have this question to decide."

Dr. Martin said he thought there was "very little chance of a revolution in the United States."

U. S. Trades Apples For French Wheat As Feed in West

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—Plans were announced today to exchange the American apple and the French wheat surpluses.

France has agreed to give the United States an 1,000,000 quintals (or 22,000 tons) increase in its apple and pear quota in return for an arrangement to ship a large quantity of feeding wheat to the United States.

The big apple quota is expected to absorb the American surplus and raise the export price in the United States 15 or 20 cents a box. France will benefit by disposing of a part of its 75,000,000-bushel grain surplus.

The American Government has arranged for the feeding wheat to be sold at the world price in Eastern States where there is a shortage and where French wheat would be cheaper than the domestic supply which must be shipped from the West.

The French wheat, to replace feed supply from Argentina and Canada, must be denatured by being mixed with oil cake or molasses. The exports will be subsidized by the Government to compensate for the difference between the world price and the French price which is now $1.45 a bushel.

Church Opposition Asked

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 (AP)—Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore College has issued a plea for all Christian churches to unite in demanding a disarmament conference be convened immediately to meet the present world crisis.

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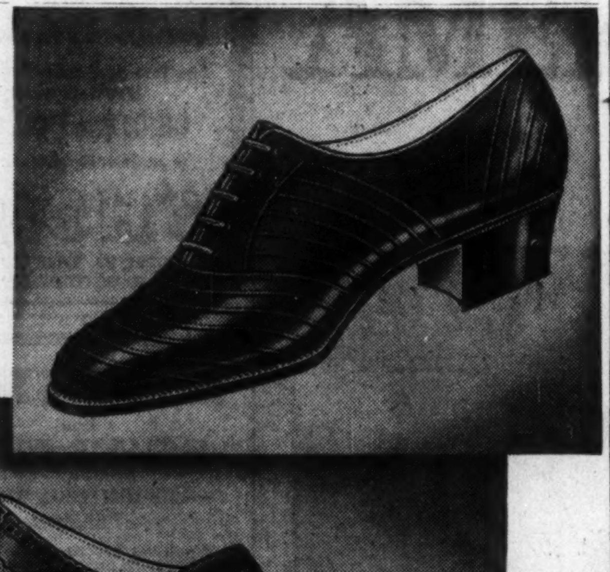

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CANADA

'Team Spirit' in English Prison Makes Experiment at Wakefield Of Vital Interest to Penology

'Strokes' Set Pace for Inmates on Theory That Best Influence Is Through Comradeship Rather Than Officialism; Night Classes for Men Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAKEFIELD, Eng. — Scattered over a stretch of undulating countryside in the West Riding of Yorkshire, some 50 men are at work. They are felling trees, piling up the timber, laying out tracks, preparing the ground for the crops of vegetables—potatoes, cabbages, leaks, carrots—which are to be grown there.

They work in ones and twos, so far apart sometimes as to be altogether out of touch with one another, and they work in all weathers, even when fog, sweeping across from the moors, envelops them so completely as to cut off both sight and sound. Yet nobody appears to care greatly about such isolation, least of all the three young officers in blue caps and government badges who are in charge of the party. The men, they say when questioned, will turn up when called and pack into the motor lorries for the eight-mile ride back to Wakefield Prison, because they are "Wakefield men," and Wakefield knows something about loyalty and what is called, for lack of a better term, the "team spirit." Nobody has ever tried to escape, they say, and nobody is likely to try.

An Experiment

The fact of the matter is that the authorities of Wakefield Prison are trying out an experiment. They have been trying it out now for a matter of twelve years, getting it gradually into shape in order that results may be observed with accuracy and values assessed. They have based their experiment upon the assumption that men of all ages — not merely young men—who have "gone over the edge" for the first time and been pulled up with a jerk by the shock of being found out, tried, and sentenced, are "sick men." That they are not necessarily "sick" in body, but "sick" with that disillusioning sense of failure which makes repeated failure all too possible, and that by careful treatment, by substituting good food and a regular disciplined life for the ups and downs of life under economic conditions which have been too difficult, they can be restored.

There are upwards of 500 men in Wakefield Prison, and some four fifths of them are first offenders—"Star prisoners," as they are called in Great Britain. The remaining one fifth are not "Star" prisoners, but young "Specials," chosen by the governors of other prisons as likely to be benefited by the right sort of influences, and sent to Wakefield to mix with men who, in the main, are older and a good deal steadier than themselves. The average age of the population of Wakefield is something over 31, and every man is there for a term of anything between six months and five years.

It's a Quiet Place

To anyone who visits Wakefield, the first thing that strikes him is the quiet of it. True enough, the officer with the keys who opens the heavy iron doors to admit a visitor does a little official clanking, but there noise seems to end. Once inside the walls which surround the tall red brick buildings, with the stretch of garden and the wide space marked out for physical training and games, there is silence and a general air of ease and freedom not found in other prisons.

Men do not move about in gangs, they move singly or in ones and twos, accompanied generally, but not always, by one of their own number, who wears a yellow band round his arm to show that he has been appointed to the rank of "Stroke"—or leader—and is therefore responsible for the maintenance of good conduct.

Upon the "Strokes" of Wakefield much depends. Other men may wear red armlets as a sign of reliability, but the "Strokes" really "set the pace" for the prison and keep it going at a rate which others can follow without getting, as it were, out of breath; and upon the "Strokes" devolves, though they may not always realize it, the main responsibility for putting into practice the theory that influence through comradeship is better than influence through officialdom — a theory which is being justified by figures which show that, of those who have passed through the prison during the 12 years of its experiment, less than 16 per cent of the "Star" prisoners have got themselves into criminal difficulties a second time.

Favorable Conditions

Experiments, of course, generally depend for success upon reasonably favorable conditions. It may be said—indeed, it frequently is said—that Wakefield has favorable conditions, special chances for making good since every man who enters it enters for a period of at least six months and every man is physically and mentally fit and can be expected to undertake amalgamations with the rest of the prison population in a way that more hardened criminals could not.

But amalgamation — influence through comradeship—does not constitute the whole of the experiment. It only provides, as it were, the atmosphere of it. There are other factors which are regarded as of "extreme if not equal importance." The question of productive work, for instance, is a factor of "importance."

In olden days, the theory that the performance of obviously useless work would render prison so intolerable that few would risk a return to it led to the treadmill and the picking of oakum, or at best the sewing by hand of mail bags which ought to have been done in one fifth of the time by machine. And the result of it was that men who undertook such things slipped gradually into a sense of futility and of mental and physical softness which made crime as a regular means of livelihood appear to be their only chance for the future.

Markets Lacking

It is doubtful whether anybody could be found in these days to uphold the treadmill-mail bag theory as a theory. Nevertheless, it has not been an easy matter to extricate prisons from its results because, if men are to be saved from unproductiveness, markets must be found for their work, and these are not readily forthcoming, since the open market is denied to prisons and demand can therefore come only from the services or from the various departments of government.

The sitting of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Prisoners and the subsequent appointment—it was made last year—of a Director of Prison Industries have done more than anything else to solve the problem, and Wakefield is making the most of them. Regular work is of no effect, it is said at Wakefield, unless it is productive work, and the nature of it is of less importance than the "spirit and the speed" with which it is done.

At Wakefield, men work a regular eight-hour day. They work in a well-equipped foundry, a twine-spinning shop, a carpentry repair shop, which confines its activities, like the boot-repairing shop, to prison requirements. They work as weavers and tailors, as builders and painters, as mat-makers, as smiths, as laundry hands, as cooks, as gardeners, as general cleaners, and they work together, behind doors which, as often as not, are unlocked.

Wakefield is not alone, of course, in its attempt to provide productive work for its men. It is alone, however, in a further part of its experiment. It is quite alone in the fact that, after a period of probation which lasts for 12 weeks, it pays its men for the work they do.

Payment for Work

In order to receive payment, every man must reach a given minimum output. After that, the weekly earnings—paid by piece-rate, by the hour, or by a flat rate, as necessity requires—run out at something between 3d. and 1s. Nobody can earn less than the one or more than the other—the average generally works out at something like 5½d.—and everybody is entitled to purchase, once a week, small personal luxuries which, in the ordinary way, no prisoner would have.

Out of the weekly earnings there is one deduction. Every man contributes a weekly penny to a common fund which goes toward the purchase or repair of common possessions—new footballs, new matting for the cricket pitch when a notable batsman appears upon the scenes, new equipment for the inter-house sports which play an important part in the experiment. Not long ago, the fund expended the stupendous sum of £15 on the tuning and general repair of the sixty-five handbells upon which the "musicians" of the prison perform at concerts and regularly every Sunday morning when church-goers pass through the central hall. That was regarded as an outstanding achievement.

But the visitor who wishes to see Wakefield at its best must be there in the evenings. Ordinary work breaks off at 5:20. At 6 o'clock begin those activities, under voluntary workers—more than 30 of them, who come from all parts of Yorkshire—which, in the opinion of most people, make the Wakefield experiment so "worth while."

Night Classes

In the center hall of the prison is a list of instructional classes, and across an open space is a building which, once a hospital, is now the Education Wing with rooms fitted up with the usual paraphernalia of a school, and mightly crowded to overflowing. Attendance at classes is purely voluntary, but very few fail to attend, and instruction can be had in almost every subject, from the workings of an internal combustion engine to the speaking of Spanish or the singing of glees.

It is not claimed that either through the industrial work of the daytime or the educational work of the evening men are fully equipped for a vocation upon discharge, but it is claimed that those who are already trained "keep their hand in," while those who are not trained are rendered 100 per cent less liable than the ordinary prisoner to feel "lost" when eventually they find themselves free to walk out into the ordinary working world.

Many of the men who leave Wakefield go directly to good jobs and keep them. Their transfer is made easy through the work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society which steps into each man's experience at the moment when prison discipline steps out of it, offering a helping hand just when matters of readjustment might seem difficult.

The "D. P. A.," as it is called, is not, of course, exclusively a part of the Wakefield experiment, since it places its services equally at the disposal of all prisons in Great Britain. But it offers a fitting termination to a carefully thought-out scheme, and is an adjunct which could ill be dispensed with, making practical, as it does, the doctrine of good comradeship upon which the experiment has been planned.

The kernel of the experiment at Wakefield lies in this good comradeship and in the belief that honor is salvaged by a recognition of honor, and trustworthiness by a reliance upon good faith. The practical result of it is exemplified at its best in the conduct of those fifty men who are felling trees eight miles beyond the prison walls and who, according to the three young officers who have charge of them, responded to discipline because they are Wakefield men and because Wakefield knows something about loyalty and the thing that is called—for lack of a better term—the "team spirit."

Bogie Goes in for Caddying

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Pact to Safeguard Austria Held Likely to Mean Return Of Hapsburgs or 'Anschluss'

Geneva Writer Sets Forth Dilemma Facing League in Connection With Independence Plans—Form of Government Matter of Internal Policy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—A curious dilemma is noted in League circles in connection with the proposed pact to safeguard the independence of Austria, in which the powers pledge themselves not to interfere with the domestic concerns of the little country.

But in that case, if indeed the powers refrain from intervention in internal affairs, what is there to prevent Austria from taking one of two alternatives — namely, inviting the return to the throne of a Hapsburg (the young Archduke Otto), or by plebiscite expressing its desire to unite with Germany?

In the recent tour in Western Europe of the Austrian Chancellor these questions were asked. Surely the form of government of Austria is purely its own business and if Austria chooses to have a king, who shall say nay? And on what ground?

An Anomaly

The reply is a model of disingenuous reasoning. The object of the powers is to secure Austrian independence and freedom from outside dictation and control. The return of the Hapsburgs would provoke the Little Entente to forceful action, and the future of Austria would be jeopardized. Therefore it is in the name of Austrian independence that Austria is forbidden to allow a restoration.

It will be noted, of course, that some of the Central European powers which protest against outside interference, defend their veto against the Hapsburgs by invoking the danger of war. But that danger of war comes precisely from themselves. The menace has been repeated on this occasion: "Les Hapsburgs c'est la guerre" is the watchword in Central Europe.

The "independence" of Austria is therefore relative. There are certain things it is not to be permitted to do, and among them is the right to choose whatever form of government it pleases.

With regard to the "Anschluss" it is pointed out that the treaties refuse this right to Austria. But there is a growing demand that, if self-determination on which the treaties were supposed to be based is not a vain word, the people of Austria should themselves decide this matter by plebiscite.

Interference?

The defense in this case is that such a plebiscite would be "forced" on the Austrian people by Germany, and if clearly the plebiscite cannot constitute "outside interference" with Austria, it is declared that the "demand" for the plebiscite does constitute such interference.

The simple fact is that certain powers in Central Europe are opposed either to a restoration or the "Anschluss" and are prepared to intervene in Austria to prevent that consummation.

In reality, there is some weakening in both Italian and French quarters on the possibility of a restoration of the Hapsburgs. The argument that the "Anschluss" is the natural end of Austria whenever Germany becomes really strong, and that the monarchy alone can avert the "Anschluss," has convinced many people. If Austria has a king, it will really try to keep its independence. If it has a series of feeble governments, obtaining such ephemeral power as they have by the exercise of force, then the "Anschluss" is inevitable. Were it not for the Little Entente, the monarchical solution would be admitted.

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National Hockey League Playoff

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	2
Toronto	0	0	1	0	1	0

(Three games out of five)

Batting in a rolling puck after 33 minutes and 26 seconds of overtime, Dit Clapper, on a pass from Eddie Shore, gave the Boston Bruins a 1-to-0 victory over Toronto Maple Leafs in the first playoff game for the National Hockey League title before 16,000 people at the Boston Garden Saturday night. That goal terminated a hard-fought game in which breaks and play were practically even throughout.

Strategy of Frank Patrick, Bruin mentor, worked. He assigned a line of Peggy O'Neil, Alex Motter and Red Beattie to cover the high-scoring Toronto line of Busher Jackson, Joe Primeau and Chuck Conacher. The Leafs seldom had any chance. The real gamble Patrick took was in placing Motter, only one year out of amateur ranks and only recently recruited from the Bruin Cubs, to fill in for the injured Paul Haynes.

The climax came through the inability of Toronto to stop the great Eddie Shore. The big defenseman furthered his interests in behalf of the valuable player trophy by engineering a rush deep into Toronto territory. He was immediately surrounded by Leafs and spied Clapper loose on the far side. His pass across the net bounded and rolled with the roughened ice surface, and when Clapper failed to control the puck he swung at it in desperation. Meanwhile Hainsworth, momentarily undecided as to whether to charge Clapper or play the shot, was caught unguarded as the latter swung, and the game was over. It was largely good fortune and no fault of the Toronto goalie. The Toronto defense and wingmen were at fault. The summary:

Boston		Toronto
Barry, Beattie, Shannon, Shill, lw		rw, Finnigan, Conacher, Kelly
Kaminsky, Motter, Stewart, c		c, Thoms, Primeau, Blair
Clapper, O'Neil, Sands, Shannon, rw		lw, Kilrea, Jackson, Cotton, Boll
Siebert, McInenly, ld		rd, Day, Clancy, Thoms
Shore, Davie, rd		ld, Hollett, Horner, Blair
Thompson, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Boston 1, Toronto 0. Goal—Clapper for Boston. Assist—Shore for Boston. Penalties—Day, Kelly, Cotton, Clancy for Toronto; Barry for Boston. Officials—Bill Stewart and Billy Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods and 33m. 18s. overtime.

MONTREAL, March 25 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks, winners of the Stanley Cup last year, were held to a scoreless tie by the Montreal Maroons Saturday night as the teams which finished second in the National Hockey League's two divisions opened their 1935 playoff series.

A crowd of 10,000 saw the teams, both specializing in close back checking, play 60 minutes of hard, bruising hockey. The game did not go into overtime as the two game series is decided on a total-goals basis. It will be completed at Chicago tomorrow night.

The Hawks had a slight edge in the play although in the matter of shots stopped Goalies Lorne Chabot and Alex Connell were even at 28.

Chicago		Maroons
Gottselig, lw		rw, Ward
Morenz, c		c, Gracie
March, rw		lw, Northcott
Burke, ld		rd, Evans
Coulter, rd		ld, Wentworth
Chabot, g		g, Connell

Chicago Spares: Wiebe, Thompson, Couture, Levinsky, Kendall, Cook, Romnes, McFadyen, Trudel. Maroons Spares: Conacher, Trottier, Marker, Cain, Shields, Blinco, Robinson, McManus, Miller. Referees—Mike Rodden and Jerry Goodman. Scoring—First period, no score. Penalties: Cook, Wiebe, Marker, Conacher. Second period, no score; penalties: Conacher. Third period, no score; penalties: Burke, Marker.

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The New York Rangers defeated the Montreal Canadiens 2 to 1 last night in the opening clash of the two-game, total-goal playoff series between the third place teams of the regular National Hockey League season. The rough encounter was marked by a free-for-all fight and a match penalty to Nels Crutchfield of the Canadiens. The series will be finished at Montreal Tuesday. A crowd of 13,000 saw the game.

The rough game reached its highest point in the middle of the second period when a high-sticking affair between Bill Cook, Ranger captain, and Nels Crutchfield of Montreal, developed into a battle in which even the goalies engaged. Crutchfield drew a match penalty and Cook, in addition to being handed a major, received a gash in his scalp which required eight stitches.

Despite that handicap, the 39-year-old veteran came back in the final period to score the odd goal.

Rangers		Canadiens
F. Cook, lw		rw, Larochelle
Boucher, c		c, Lepine
W. Cook, rw		lw, Joliat
Starr, ld		rd, Carson
Seibert, rd		ld, Jenkins
Kerr, g		g, Cude

Ranger Spares—Murdoch, Dillon, Patrick, Keeling, Mason, Connolly, Somers, Heller, Johnson. Canadien Spares—McGill, Gagnon, G. Mantha, Mondou, Riley, Crutchfield, Goldsworthy, S. Mantha, Savage. Officials—Ag. Smith and Odie Cleghorn. Scoring (First Period)—Rangers, Dillon (Patrick) 3:00. Penalties—S. Mantha, Murdoch; (Second Period)—Canadiens, Jenkins 13:54; penalties, W. Cook (minor and major), Crutchfield (minor and match), Carson (penalty shot); (Third Period)—Rangers, W. Cook (Keeling, Boucher) 12:42; Penalties, Somers, Gagnon, Heller.

World's Professional Hockey Champions at Play

Chicago Black Hawks Take to Billiards in Spare Moments

Left to Right—Clem Loughlin, Manager; Johnny Gottselig, Ace Wing; Art Couture, Defense Star; Lorne Chabot, Brilliant Goalie, and Steve Healey, Radio Broadcaster.

N. E. Women's Tennis Is Well Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 25—The second annual New England women's indoor tennis singles championship, which got under way at the Longwood Covered Courts this morning, was dominated by local players. Katharine Winthrop, seeded No. 1, and Mrs. Roger Griswold, unseeded, advanced to the round of eight without difficulty. The only other seeded player to reach the second round before luncheon was Virginia Ellis, No. 3 in the select list. She defeated Betty Albers at 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Winthrop defeated Mrs. Kendall Preston, 6—1, 6—2, in the first round, and then eliminated Frances Kelley, a Winchester girl, without the loss of a game. Mrs. Griswold met and defeated Mrs. Nicholas Biddle in the first round, 6—1, 6—1. Later she met Marguerita (Cissy) Madden in the second round. Mrs. Griswold won from the 13-year-old Jamaica Plain girl, 6—0, 6—1. Cissy won her first-round match from Florence Gilmore without the loss of a game.

Helen L. Jones won from Dorothy W. Wightman, daughter of Mrs. George W. Wightman, in the first round, but dropped six games in doing so. Mrs. Amory Goddard, formerly of Ireland and now of Brookline, defeated Polly Morrill, 6—1, 6—0.

Other winners this morning included Ottilie M. Gaertner and Mrs. John L. Bremer. The summary:

New England Women's Indoor Tennis Championship—Preliminary Round

Ottilie M. Gaertner defeated Mrs. Leighton Brewer, 6—0, 6—0.

Helen L. Jones defeated Dorothy Wightman, 6—4, 6—2.

First Round

Katharine Winthrop defeated Mrs. Kendall Preston, 6—1, 6—2.

Frances Kelley won from Fanny C. Curtis by default.

Mrs. Amory Goddard defeated Polly Morrill, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Roger Griswold defeated Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, 6—1, 6—1.

Marguerita (Cissy) Madden defeated Florence Gilmore, 6—0, 6—0.

Virginia Ellis defeated Betty Albers, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. J. L. Bremer defeated Katherine Hubbell, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Katharine Winthrop defeated Frances Kelley, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Roger Griswold defeated Cissy Madden, 6—0, 6—1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	29	6	13	185	125	64
Quebec	23	6	19	141	133	52
Providence	19	12	17	134	144	50
New Haven	16	9	23	135	145	41
Philadelphia	15	3	30	133	160	33

Result March 23

Providence 1, Philadelphia 0.

Results March 24

Boston 4, Quebec 3.
New Haven 3, Providence 0.

Princeton Elects Two Captains

PRINCETON, N. J., March 25—Asa H. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics, has announced that W. Howard Willey Jr. '36 of Memphis, Tenn., has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity swimming team for next year and that John H. White '36 of Summit, has been elected captain of the varsity gymnastic team. The coaches Cup for sportsmanship in swimming has been awarded to Howard L. Canoune '37 of Plainfield, and Alexander D. Lewis '35, retiring gymnastic captain, received a similar cup for that sport.

College Fencing Results

Annapolis 18, St. John's 8.
C. C. N. Y. 16, Columbia 11.
M. I. T. 12, Providence Y. 5.
Princeton 10, West Point 7.

National Challenge Cup

Pawtucket 1, Fall River 0.
Pawtucket 2, Fall River 1.
St. Louis C. 2, Chicago W. 1.

American Soccer League

Brookhattan 5, Newark G-A. 2.
Canton 3, N. Y. Americans 1.

College Lacrosse Result

Mt. Washington 15, Swarthmore 2.

College Track Result

Cornell 79 2-3, Syracuse 34 1-3, Colgate 2.

College Swimming Result

Northwestern 46, Illinois 38.

College Gymnastic Result

Annapolis 44, Dartmouth 19.

Several Changes In A. B. C. Tourney

American Bowling Congress

Five-Men Events

Detroit Casket Co., Detroit	2966
Collingdale Mill Works Co., Phila.	2946
Blikes Florists, Cleveland	2939
Monarch, Chicago	2928
John Ermis, Milwaukee	2922

Two-Men Events

Bart Cook and Ray Schlie, Cincinnati	1385
J. Goner and Harry Omsburg, Chicago	1384
H. Darge and L. Dewonkowski, Det.	1363
E. Dilly and H. Schermann, Covington	1361
H. Hines and H. Whitehouse, Binghton	1375

Singles

Earl Springer, Cleveland	690
C. Czarnecki, Toledo	683
O. Jackson, Racine	682
J. Norwick, Detroit	682
William Knox, Philadelphia	681

All Events

W. Mattison, Toledo	1908
T. Zanakos, Richmond, Ind.	1892
Bart Cook, Cincinnati	1889
W. Hiltebeitel, Jenkintown	1883
G. Kiclawasser, Ann Arbor	1880

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 25 (AP)—Two changes were listed today among the "Big Ten" leaders in the five-man event of the American Bowling Congress tourney.

Scoring games of 934, 866 and 1046, the Collingdale Mill Works five, Philadelphia, crashed through to take second place with a total of 2946, while the Monarch Beers, Chicago, rolled into fourth place with 2928.

Visiting keglers created four more changes during yesterday's bombardment in the minor events. Two changes occurred among the single leaders and one in the doubles and all events.

Pickups

THE celebrated Van Mungo of Brooklyn and the equally famous Lynwood "Schoolboy" Rowe of Detroit drew yesterday what is termed a "record exhibition game crowd for "central" Florida. The attendance was announced at 3306, the majority of which came to see the advertised duel between the young Tiger star and the fast-ball king of the Dodgers.

Mungo was the better of the two, although neither man worked long enough to get credit for the victory or be charged with the defeat. The Tigers did not make a hit off Mungo during the first three innings, but they scored six runs while Lamanske, a rookie, was toiling in the fourth and fifth. Rowe yielded six hits and three runs in the first four innings. Immediately after he left the game the Dodgers turned on their attack as if they meant business, getting 13 hits and nine runs at the expense of left-handed Charlie Fischer.

Incidentally, it was Brooklyn's third victory over the American League champions in the "Grapefruit League."

After winning six consecutive exhibition games, the St. Louis Browns bowed before the Buffalo Internationals yesterday, 4 to 1.

If Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees keeps Chapman, Selkirk and Hill in his regular outfield, it should be a pleasure to watch them chase fly balls. They are among the fastest men in the league. As a matter of fact, Earl Combs and Dixie Walker, the other two outfielders, are also specialists.

Babe Ruth connected with his first extra-base hit of the season yesterday, against his former mates, the Yankees. It was good for three bases, but was not much help to the Braves, who lost the ball game, 7 to 3.

Lou Gehrig, the powerhouse of the Yankee attack under normal conditions, is also in a batting slump. He has made exactly one hit in seven games.

Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Browns' pilot, is seriously considering playing first base, which should be bad news to American League pitchers. Hornsby has one of the smoothest fielders in the circuit in the person of Jack Burns, but the young man leaves much to be desired in his hitting.

Another streak was ended yesterday. The Chicago White Sox had lost seven straight games until they defeated Pittsburgh, 10 to 7.

Harvard Ski Team Is Victor

BERLIN, N. H., March 25 (AP)—The Harvard ski team made a clean sweep of the second-class down-mountain race conducted by the Nansen Ski Club yesterday in Pinkham Notch and then tied for first honors in the third-class competition. Carpenter gave the Crimson its second-class victory and his teammates, Rogers and Shaw, gained the second and third places. In the third-class event, Wakefield of Dartmouth finished in a first place tie with Bigelow of Harvard, with Witcher of Berlin, who competed unattached, in third place.

Italy Is Soccer Winner

VIENNA, March 25 (AP)—A crowd of 20,000 saw the Italian football team defeat Austria yesterday, 2 to 0.

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Yale, West Point And Penn M. C. Win Polo Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—Three well-fought but one-sided matches brought the team of Yale University to the final round, with the United States Military Academy and Pennsylvania Military College to meet Wednesday for the other final place, in the national indoor intercollegiate polo championships, staged Saturday evening at Squadron A and Squadron C Armories.

Yale, with a changed lineup, reversed its defeat by Harvard earlier in the season, winning by a score of 14 to 1. The Cadets eliminated Princeton, at Squadron C Armory, 10½ to 2; while in the other Squadron A game Pennsylvania M. C. scored over the newcomer into the college ranks, Cornell, 12 to 2.

Jay Secor returned to his old place at No. 3 in place of Bayard Dominick 2d, and this improved the defensive play, with Yale leading all the way. Harvard took to the forcing play after the first session, and this told against accurate shooting.

Cornell, though lacking experience, made a plucky fight against the Pennsylvanians, and not until the final period was P. M. C. able to score with any regularity. Clarence C. Combs, out of the game most of the season, returned to the P. M. C. lineup, and showed most of his old-time vigor.

The cadets were better in mounts and teamwork against Princeton, and Harry Wilson, the anchor man for the cadets, was the star performer, scoring six goals.

Picard Wins Tourney

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., March 25 (AP)—Leading from the opening round, Henry Picard continued his hot pace down the stretch Saturday and came in the winner of the $3000 Charleston open golf tournament to the great delight of a wild gallery which surged over the Wappoo course in the wake of the former local pro. A 70 on his wind-up round of the 72 holes play gave Picard, who left Charleston last December to take over the professional's post at Hershey, Penna., the championship by a two stroke margin over Johnny Revolta, of Milwaukee. Picard's aggregate of 278 was five strokes higher than the winning total turned in last year by Paul Runyan when the White Plains, N. Y., marvel closed out with a 68.

Alice Bridges Sets World Mark

WORCESTER, Mass., March 25 (AP)—Alice Bridges of the Whitinsville Community Association set a new world record backstroke swimming record for 300 meters here Saturday night. Swimming against time in a feature of the New England A. A. U. championship meet at the Boys' Club here, Miss Bridges was clocked in 4m. 33s. This time is 5 1-5s. faster than the former record set by Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett in 1932. Matty Chrostowski of the Olneyville Boys' Club, Rhode Island, bettered his own New England record for the 100-yard freestyle as he successfully defended his title in 53 3-5s.

France Wins at Rugby

PARIS, March 25 (AP)—France defeated Germany, 18 to 3, yesterday in an international Rugby match. The play was extremely fast. The French showed superiority from the beginning, leading at the end of the first half 8 to 3.

International Hockey League Final Playoff

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	1	0	0	4	0	2
London	0	0	1	0	4	0

(Three out of five games.)

College Rifle Results

Columbia 1327, Brooklyn P. I. 1324.
Johns Hopkins 1334, Western Maryland 1303.
Yale 1335, Princeton 1283.

College Polo Results

Penn. M. C., 12, Cornell 2.
West Point 10½, Princeton 2.
Yale 14, Harvard 1.

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Cambridge Defeats Oxford Track Team

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Cambridge scored its 34th victory over its old rival, Oxford, in the 67th Oxford-Cambridge track and field meet, held in a steady rain at White City, Saturday. Four Americans competed—three for Oxford—but failed to win a single event.

The Americans were R. B. Greenough, formerly of Amherst, who was third in the shotput for Cambridge; E. F. Drake, formerly of Rutgers, who ran third for Oxford in the half-mile; Fenton Gentry of Virginia was second in the shotput for Oxford and Wilson Elkins of Texas, who was second in the pole vault for Oxford.

Cambridge won, seven points to four. The meet consisted of 11 events, one point going to the winner of each.

Only one record was broken. A. G. K. Brown of Cambridge set a new intervarsity mark for the quarter-mile by stepping the distance in 49 seconds to take the final event for Cambridge.

United States Will Need $300,000 for Olympics

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Gustavus T. Kirby of New York, Olympic treasurer, told the American Olympic committee yesterday that $300,000 would be needed to send a complete team to the 1936 Olympics, including the winter sports at Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the main program at Berlin.

"The raising of this sum," Kirby said, "will prove more difficult than heretofore. We can expect to raise a maximum of $100,000 from sources other than contributions, that is to say, from the tryouts. Perhaps we will obtain no more than $50,000. Taking the minimum estimate of $100,000 from the tryouts and local finance committees, that leaves $200,000 to be raised by the games committee themselves."

Later the committee indicated that for the first time in the 44-year history of the modern Olympic Games, the United States will demand a share of the gate receipts of post-Olympic competition in Europe to help finance the cost of sending the American team to Berlin.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 23

Pittsburgh (N) 13, Chicago (A) 1.
Philadelphia (N) 4, Newark (IL) 0.
Cleveland (A) 6, New Orleans (SA) 2.
St. Louis (A) 6, Buffalo (IL) 0.
Cincinnati (N) 13, House of David 0.
Washington (A) 11, Kansas City (AA) 1.
New York (N) 5, Philadelphia (A) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 12, Detroit (A) 4.
New York (A) 7, Boston (N) 3.
St. Louis (N) 4, Boston (A) 1.
Chicago (N) 12, San Francisco (PCL) 4.

March 24

Philadelphia (A) 6, New York (N) 5.
New York (A) 7, Boston (N) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 12, Detroit (A) 5.
Chicago (N) 6, Oakland (PCL) 5 (a. m.).
San Francisco (PCL) 5, Chicago (N) 2 (p. m.).
Cincinnati (N) 10, Boston (A) 4.
Philadelphia (N) 7, St. Louis (N) 6.
Chicago (A) 10, Pittsburgh (N) 7.
Kansas City (AA) 6, Washington (A) 4.
Buffalo (IL) 4, St. Louis (A) 1.
Cleveland (A) 5, New Orleans (SA) 4.

College Waterpolo Result

Northwestern 4, Illinois 2.

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Hoyt of Yale Breaks Record In Medley Race

Also Captures 440-Yard Freestyle in Eastern College Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—Yale University and the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association owe a vote of thanks for the performances of Norris Delano Hoyt '36, of New Haven, who furnished the sole outstanding performances of the 29th annual individual championships over the week end at the pool of the College of the City of New York. Both in the 300-yard medley relay and in the quarter-mile swim, the Yale youth was the outstanding star, following up his new record in the trials on Friday for the combination swim with a lower performance in the finals, when he swam the distance in 3m. 46.3s., almost a second better than the record established last year in a much faster pool, 3m. 47.2s., by Walter O. Ashley Jr. of Rutgers. Then he placed Yale in the lead in individual championships by winning the quarter-mile later in the evening, dethroning the midshipman, Joseph P. Plichta, who won last year.

Plichta turned in the lone Navy victory, in the 220-yard freestyle, while K. J. Degnan, of Wesleyan, was the winner in the 200-yard breaststroke. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings, Columbia; D. L. Livingston, Yale, second; Frederic M. Lee, Brown, third; Monroe E. Hemmerdinger, Brown, fourth. Time—24.2s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. L. Livingston, Yale; William Giessen, Fordham, second; W. I. Wagner, Colgate, third; Eugene Jennings, Columbia, fourth. Time—55.1s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph P. Plichta, Navy; J. D. Stevens, Navy, second; R. P. Corroon, Yale, third; Richard A. Cooke Jr., Yale, fourth. Time—2m. 20.7s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Norris D. Hoyt, Yale; Joseph P. Plichta, Navy, second; J. D. Stevens, Navy, third; W. W. Hyland, Navy, fourth. Time—5m. 8.4s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Edward W. Simpson, Rutgers; Willis H. Willey Jr., Princeton, second; Constantine Miltendorf, Yale, third; R. T. Fisher Jr., Harvard, fourth. Time—1m. 45.5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Kenneth J. Degnan, Wesleyan; Harold White, Rutgers, second; Victor M. Leventritt, Harvard, third; Alexander C. Brown, Yale, fourth. Time—2m. 46.4s.

Fancy Diving—Won by William W. Rovelo, Columbia (96.52 points); Alfred C. Atterbury, Syracuse, second (94.34); Joseph J. Lyman Jr., Brown, third (93.34); Harold P. Buckingham, Yale, fourth (91.08).

300-Yard Medley (100 yards each, breaststroke, backstroke and freestyle)—Won by Norris D. Hoyt, Yale; William Giesen, Fordham, second; W. W. Hyland, Navy, third; Thomas A. Wright Jr., Columbia, fourth. Time—3m. 46.3s. (new intercollegiate record).

Freshman 300-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (James H. Reilly Jr., Stanley Rose, Edward Piller, and Kenneth McWinney); Dartmouth, second; Yale, third; Columbia, fourth. Time—1m. 40.2s.

Fanny Curtis to Meet Mrs. Abbott Tonight

Fanny C. Curtis will meet Mrs. Charles Abbott in the final round of the club singles indoor tennis championship at the Badminton and Tennis Club, Hemenway Street, at 8:30 this evening.

George Owen Jr. won the men's singles title, defeating C. G. Plimpton in the final over the week end, 6—2, 6—2. The men's doubles championship was won by C. G. Plimpton and Mason T. Whiting. They defeated George Owen Jr. and Whitfield Painter, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and her daughter, Dorothy, won the women's doubles, defeating Margaret Blake and Mrs. John H. P. Gould in the final, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Wightman teamed with her son, George, to win the mixed doubles championship. They defeated Dorothy Wightman and C. G. Plimpton, 6—2, 6—4.

Mercersberg Swimmers Win

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 (AP)—Mercersberg Academy successfully defended its national interscholastic swimming championship crown Saturday, piling up 41 points to top Blair Academy, its nearest rival, which scored 27. Al Vande Weghe of the Hun School, swam the 100-yard backstroke in 60.4s., claimed to be a world's interscholastic record.

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Sporting Around the Hub

DESPITE unfavorable weather conditions, Yankee's new steel mast was stepped at the yard of her builders, the George Lawley & Son Corporation at Neponset, Saturday. An appreciative gallery of yachtsmen and other loyal followers witnessed the swinging of the mast into Yankee's bronze heel cup and the setting up of her rigging within a couple of hours. Commodore Gerard B. Lambert, the new owner of the Class J yacht, which will race abroad this summer against England's Endeavour, Shamrock and His Majesty's Britannia, was relieved as the tall spar was safely lifted. Capt. John Christensen, Yankee's new sailing master, and his first assistant, Capt. Gus Olsen, professional skipper during the last three seasons, and Master Sparmaker Tamm supervised the stepping of the silver-colored mast.

Another capacity gathering of figure skating enthusiasts packed the Boston Arena on Saturday evening. They saw five European internationals—Maxie Herber, Vivi-Ann Hulten, Idi Papez, Karl Zwack and Ernst Baier—take their last bows on the local ice this season. While the overseas stars are definitely in a class by themselves, it is pleasing to note the progress made by the American stars, especially the Bostonians, Joan Tozzer, Polly Blodgett, Suzanne Davis, Maribel Vinson and others. The Skating Club of Boston is to be congratulated for staging two of the most brilliant carnival programs ever witnessed in the Hub.

Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern University has been elected president of the New England Association of Basketball Coaches. Other officers chosen at the annual meeting in Hotel Lenox were Henry G. Swasey of University of New Hampshire, vice-president, and Frank W. Keaney of Rhode Island State College, secretary-treasurer. Albert McLellan of Providence College, retiring president, was appointed to the board of directors.

Star swimmers of 32 colleges have been entered in the National Collegiate Swimming Association championships at the Harvard Pool Friday and Saturday. The greatest college swimmers in the country, most of them will win places on the 1936 Olympic Team, will participate in what is expected to be a record breaking meet in the last Harvard pool. Stanford University, University of Washington, and University of Southern California, are sending their ace swimmers, Robert P. Foster, Jack Medica, and James Gilhula, respectively, across the country for the meet. From the Western Conference will come the outstanding swimmers of University of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan State, University of Minnesota, University of Oklahoma, University of Nebraska. The College of Wooster in Ohio, and the Case School of Applied Science will also be represented. The East will be represented by the foremost swimmers of Amherst, Brown, Colgate, Columbia, Dartmouth, Fordham, Harvard, Lafayette, Massachusetts Technology, Massachusetts State, University of Rochester, Rutgers, Springfield, Trinity, Wesleyan, United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy and Yale.

The program at the Harvard Pool will open on Friday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. The competition will be resumed on Friday night at 8:30 p. m., on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 and on Saturday night at 8:30. The Harvard Athletic Association is handling all tickets for the swimming meet, and has announced that all seats will be reserved for both evening performances. There will be an admission charge of 55 cents for the competition each afternoon. Reserved seats for the evening events will be $1.65.

The New England badminton championships get under way at the University Club of Boston Friday. Most of the titles in last year's tournament went to Canadians. This year the stars from across the international border threaten to repeat. Elizabeth Kennedy of the Winter Club, Montreal, 1934 New England champion in singles, and Allison Corlastine, also of Montreal, and co-holder of the 1935 Montreal city and district women's doubles title, have entered. Howard Webster of the Montreal Badminton and Squash Club will seek the men's championship. Douglas Grant of Montreal, who won the New England singles crown last year, will not be on hand to defend.

The New York Violets, captained by Sid Gross, who led the successful New York University basketball quintet this past winter, will meet the Malden City Club this evening at the Boston Arena. Another basketball game will be played at the Arena between the Renaissance quintet and an all-star team from the American Professional League.

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Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
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"The world needs this play at this time."—Richard B. Harrison
The Green Pastures

Senate Tables Silver Inflation To Put End to Dilatory Tactics On Four Billion Relief Measure

Saturday Holiday Discarded After Thomas of Oklahoma Spoke 5½ Hours Yesterday—Amendments Differ on Mandatory or Permissive Silver Buying

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—The Senate rose in revolt today against dilatory procedure that has held up the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill for two months in Congress.

Utilizing a rare congressional procedure, the Senate tabled the Thomas silver-inflation amendment by a vote of 40 to 33. Senator Thomas immediately introduced a modified form of his silver amendment and continued the debate.

Over the threat of the Oklahoman that he would object to any "unanimous consent agreement" for the rest of the Senate session if his resolution was tabled, the Democratic majority overrode a Republican-Progressive coalition and for the first time in many years invoked the machinery for terminating debate.

The action followed a 5½-hour speech by Senator Thomas yesterday, culminating in a short but angry exchange with Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, which bristled with threats and counter threats.

Holiday Discarded

As a result of yesterday's controversy the Senate discarded its usual Saturday holiday and met this morning at 11, an hour earlier than usual.

"I asked for unanimous consent that at 1 p. m. today the Senate vote on this bill and amendment," said Mr. Robinson.

"I object," said Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Robinson spoke quietly. "I move to lay on the table the amendment from the Senator from Oklahoma and I call for the ayes and nays," he said.

"I wish to say this, that if this motion is put, from here on unanimous consent will not be obtained in this chamber," responded Mr. Thomas also speaking quietly.

Thomas Amendment

The Thomas silver amendment would require the Treasury to purchase a minimum of 50,000,000 ounces of silver a month and to issue currency against it, as well as silver already in the Treasury, at the rate of $1.29 per ounce. Mr. Thomas estimated $1,500,000,000 of potential currency inflation in his proposal.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana was waiting his turn to speak for the silver amendment and an inflation plan of his own.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada had an amendment to require appointment of state administrators for the work relief projects, with Senate confirmation of every person connected with administration of the fund, whose salary was over $5000.

The modified Wheeler amendment would give the President certain discretionary authority in making the proposed monthly purchases of 50,000,000 ounces of silver, to be continued until the price reaches $1.29 an ounce, against which currency would be issued. Mr. Thomas threatened to add the bonus amendment to the bill if his silver plan is rejected.

For the purpose of expediting the measure, Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, in charge of the bill, agreed to accept the amendment. He indicated he believed it would be stricken out in conference with the House.

Over the protests of Senators who desired an immediate vote, following their parliamentary success this morning, first Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, and then Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware insisted on speaking.

Distant Colonies Move Nearer Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

type, the company expects to make the enterprise pay for itself without any further state aid.

Simultaneously with this development in France itself, the air lines linking Paris to the Empire and to South America are being extended and perfected. Experiments and trial flights are being pushed in an effort to realize soon the projected trans-African air line from Paris to Madagascar.

Already the line is operating from Paris to Algiers and from there across the Sahara to French Equatorial and East Africa. Recently inaugurated, these services bring the Sudan to within three or four days of Paris instead of three or four weeks. Nigeria is only five days from London instead of 16 by boat. Lake Chad, Ubanghi and the Belgian Congo are now but a week from European capitals, instead of five or six weeks as heretofore.

When the line is extended to Madagascar, the voyage will be made in 10 days instead of, as at present, nearly as many weeks.

Similarly, improvements and extensions have been effected on the Oriental route to French Indo-China. Hanoi has been added to the route London-Paris-Saigon. On the same eastern route, the time to Syria will soon be shortened to two days.

Also to the Americas

In the opposite direction, "Air-France" has finally perfected an all-air-mail service to South America, completing the air-water combination already existing. The speedy hydroplane "Santos-Dumont" reaches South America two days after leaving European shores, thus giving mail service of three days with Rio de Janeiro and four with the Argentine, Uruguay, and Chile.

As to the North-Atlantic service, the newly completed giant air liner "Lieutenant-de-Vaisseau-Paris" is still undergoing trials which so far have proved highly successful. This giant flying ship, with a "displacement" of 37 tons, will probably be used for passenger and mail service between France and the United States, presumably via the Azores and Bermuda.

The "Lieutenant - de - Vaisseau - Paris" claims the distinction of being the largest seaplane in the world. It is nearly 50 meters wide (wingspread), 32 meters long and 10 meters high. Its six engines develop more than 5200 horsepower. Its crew numbers eight, and it boasts of a number of "first class cabins" each with two beds and private bath.

Philadelphia Company Earnings

Net earnings of Philadelphia Company and subsidiaries, not including the Beaver Valley Traction Company (in receivership) and its subsidiary, total $23,611,659 for the year ended Jan. 31 as compared with net of $23,102,514 for the previous year.

Gleeman Celebrates 30 Years as Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Tom Garner, who liked singing better than talking to a jury, is celebrating his thirtieth year as director of the University of Alabama glee club.

A native of Tuscaloosa, Mr. Garner received his A. B. degree from the university in 1888 and his LL. B. two years later. After practicing law for a while, he went into newspaper work and for a time was publisher of the Tuscaloosa Gazette.

In 1905 he organized the university glee club. In 1915 he became alumni secretary and editor of the Alumni News, and still holds those positions. He is also director of the choir of the First Baptist Church. He has held the latter position for 50 years.

Virginia Plans to Spend $7,850,000 To Electrify 25,000 Additional Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A rural electrification program which would carry power to 25,000 additional farmers in Virginia, increasing the number of rural consumers 66 per cent, at a cost of $7,850,000, is outlined to the Virginia State Corporation Commission in a report by Allen J. Saville, Richmond consulting engineer.

Declaring that rural electrification in this State is highly developed already, because of the aggressiveness of Virginia power campaigns, Mr. Saville says that taking power to 25,000 new customers could only be done by means of a government subsidy.

If the Federal Government should make funds available, Mr. Saville declares that management should be vested in a nonprofit corporation composed of representatives of groups in Virginia vitally interested in the project.

The program outlined by Mr. Saville calls for increasing the rural power line mileage from 5810 miles to 11,700 miles. He listed 1243 separate projects, costing an average of $1350 a mile.

A few of the projects can be profitably undertaken by private utility companies, which are pushing their expansion by community education, he said.

Duquesne Light Company Net

Duquesne Light Company reports net earnings of $14,949,801 for the year ended Jan. 31 as compared with $15,207,645 for the year previous.

Property Tax Relief Planned in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Constitutional amendment, exempting from ad valorem taxation owner-occupied homesteads valued up to $5000 and $500 worth of personal property owned by any and every individual in Georgia were passed by an overwhelming majority within two days by the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature.

These amendments are part of a program to replace the burden of property taxes with some form of taxation, Speaker E. D. Rivers, who sponsored them, stated. A sales tax or some other tax plan will be necessary in two years, he added.

Both measures must be passed by the Senate by a two-thirds majority, or 34 votes, before they can be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

Many Plots of Land Available For New York's 'City Farmers'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23 — The "back to the land movement" will have real impetus in New York City this summer, according to the announcement Wednesday that 10,000 plots of vacant and otherwise unused land will be available to home relief families for vegetable gardens. Plowing and planting will begin in a few weeks, Emergency Relief Bureau officials said.

The theory back of this local gardening experiment is to open to these "city farmers" a new field that may ultimately mean jobs in new surroundings for large numbers of unemployed now concentrated in the cities, it was explained by William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare and chairman of the relief bureau. The marked success of last year's project led to expanded plans for this season, he said, and—the city's home relief lists are now being circularized with questionnaires for volunteer gardeners.

A plot 50 by 50 feet, rent free on selected locations nearest their homes, will be assigned to each family. The vegetables raised will supplement home relief food allowances and will not be for sale. Mr. Hodson estimated an average crop worth $50 could be raised, and this produce will belong exclusively to the family cultivating the garden. Surpluses will be canned under expert supervision.

These Leading Department Stores

The M. O'Neil Co., Akron, Ohio
W. M. Whitney & Co., Inc., Albany, New York
E. M. Scarbrough & Sons, Austin, Texas
Stewart's, Baltimore, Maryland
White House D. G. Co., Beaumont, Texas
R. H. White Co., Boston, Massachusetts
Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, New York
J. N. Adam & Co., Buffalo, New York
The Killian Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, Illinois
H. & S. Pogue, Cincinnati, Ohio
Wm. Taylor Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio
F. & R. Lazarus & Co., Columbus, Ohio
Titche-Goettinger Co., Dallas, Texas
Petersen-Harned-Von Maur, Davenport, Iowa
Rike-Kumler Co., Dayton, Ohio
Denver Dry Goods Co., Denver, Colorado
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa
The J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit, Michigan
Duluth Glass Block Store Co., Duluth, Minnesota
Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co., Erie, Pennsylvania
The R & G Furniture Co., Evansville, Indiana
R. H. McWhirr Co., Fall River, Massachusetts
Wolf & Dessauer Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana
W. C. Stripling Co., Fort Worth, Texas
Eiband's, Galveston, Texas
Pomeroy's Inc., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Foley Brothers, Houston, Texas
L. S. Ayres & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana
George B. Peck Co., Kansas City, Missouri
F. N. Arbaugh Co., Lansing, Michigan
Gold & Company, Lincoln, Nebraska
The Gus Blass Co., Little Rock, Arkansas
May Company, Los Angeles, California
Kaufman-Straus Co., Inc., Louisville, Kentucky
Lowenstein's, Memphis, Tennessee
Ed Schuster & Co. (3 stores), Milwaukee, Wisconsin
L. S. Donaldson Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota
Maison-Blanche Dept. Store, New Orleans, Louisiana
Stern Brothers, New York, New York
John Breuner Co., Oakland, California
Harbour-Longmire Co., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Block & Kuhl Co., Peoria, Illinois
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Joseph Horne Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Port Arthur Furniture Co., Port Arthur, Texas
Meier & Frank Co., Portland, Oregon
Pomeroy's, Inc., Pottsville, Pennsylvania
The Shepard Company, Providence, Rhode Island
Pomeroy's, Inc., Reading, Pennsylvania
Thalhimer Brothers, Richmond, Virginia
Hess Brothers, Rockford, Illinois
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, New York
John Breuner Co., Sacramento, California
Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah
Joske Bros. Co., San Antonio, Texas
O'Connor Moffatt & Co., San Francisco, California
H. S. Barney Co., Schenectady, New York
Johnson Furniture Co., Shreveport, Louisiana
The Shriver-Johnson Co., Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City, Iowa
Robertson's, South Bend, Indiana
The Edward Wren Store, Springfield, Ohio
John Breuner Co., Stockton, California
Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Co., St. Joseph, Missouri
Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Co., St. Louis, Missouri
The Golden Rule Store, St. Paul, Minnesota
Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, New York
Rhodes-Leonard Co., Inc., Tacoma, Washington
The Root Store, Terre Haute, Indiana
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Pomeroy's, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
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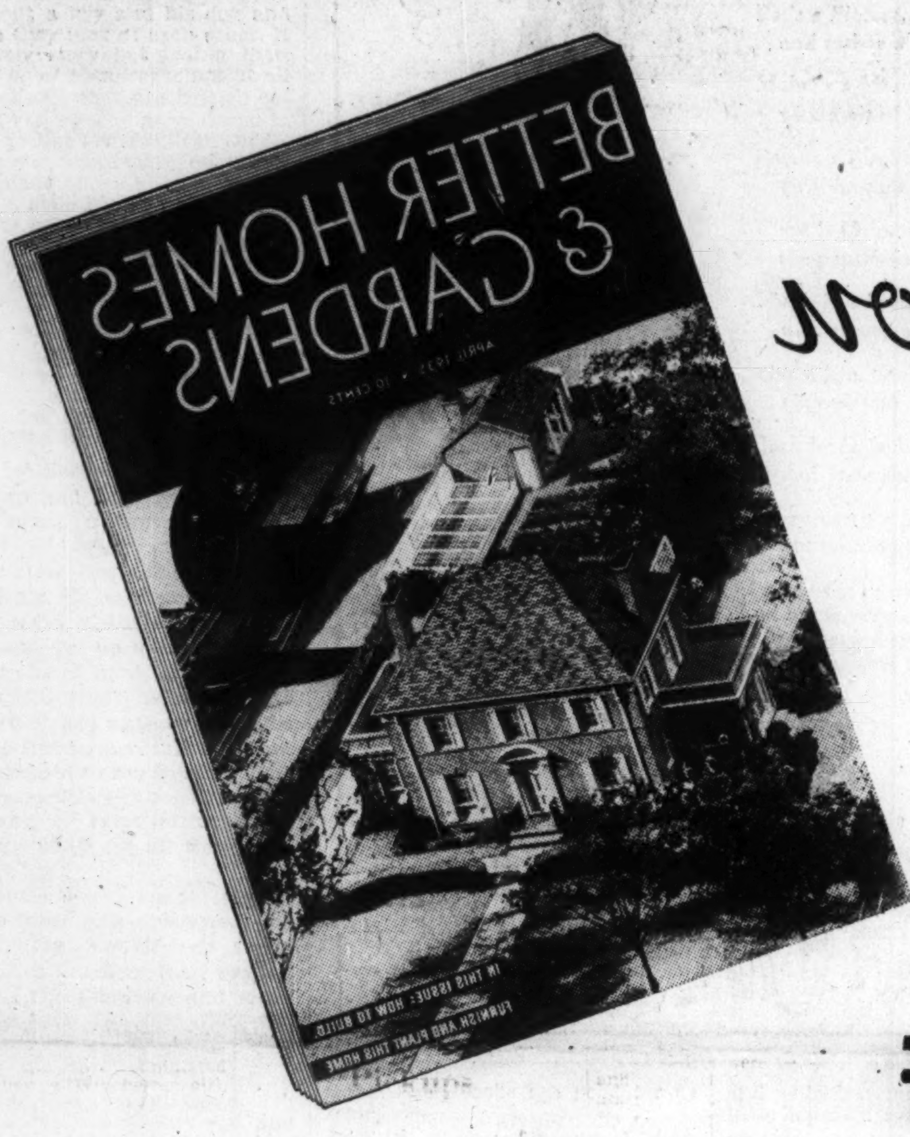

Invite you to see...

Features of This Beautiful Home

... the theme of the April Issue

Unique—even for so original a magazine as Better Homes & Gardens—is this April issue! In its pages the editors hold "open house"—take you on a room-to-room-to-garden tour of the beautiful seven-room Georgian home, illustrated on the cover—reveal its every fascinating detail in word pictures—floor designs—color photographs.

In enthusiastic co-operation several score department stores thruout the country will show special displays during the next few weeks based upon this modern home design. These stores are listed in the adjoining column. Some will reproduce the lovely rooms of this Better Homes & Gardens house—others will display similarly beautiful rooms—and striking arrangements of home furnishings.

Get a copy of this April issue of Better Homes & Gardens (if you do not already have one) and make your tour of inspection thru this house in print. Then, to top it off, visit the store display in your community. Watch the local newspaper for the dates.

We believe you will be richly rewarded with many ideas adaptable to your home—old or new. We venture to hope that you will gain a new appreciation of Better Homes & Gardens. The practicality so conclusively demonstrated in the co-operation of these representative stores is one of the outstanding features of every issue. Thruout the year it provides well-balanced fare for the home-maker, home-builder, home-gardener.

THE APRIL ISSUE IS NOW ON YOUR NEWS-STAND - - - 10c

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C	A	I	N	■	A	L
L	■	T	O	O	■	E
E	N	E	R	G	E	D

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Let's Explore Our Bookshelves

By The Piper

WE HAVE been talking about so many new books lately that I want to remind you this month of the fun you may have hunting up old volumes on your bookshelves or in a library or bookshop.

For that is one thing we need to remember about books—the thought pictures hidden in the words on their pages will come alive for us quite as well today as they did for the boys and girls who read them when they were first printed. Books, you see, have a curious life of their own that does not become dimmed when eager fingers have thumbed them over and rubbed off some of their freshness.

Today I am going to tell you about three books which were new about the time your mothers and fathers were children and which they probably knew and loved. Perhaps they have told you about them already, but I will remind you of them again.

The first book is the *Just So Stories*. Of course, if you *know* how the camel got his hump or the leopard his spots—well, then there's no need for you to read about them; but if you'd like to know, read this book.

All the stories are written in fun. You know that by the way Rudyard Kipling, the author, talks to you as Best Beloved. For no author who was really writing serious stories would think of calling his readers best beloveds, would he?

The Elephant's Trunk

This is the way, Kipling tells us, the elephant got his trunk. In the far-off times an elephant had only a blackish bulgy nose as big as a boot, though far more useful. But once upon a time there was a new elephant—an Elephant's Child—who asked ever so many questions, and one of the questions was—what does the crocodile eat for his dinner?

The Kolokolo bird told him to go to the banks of the great gray-green, greasy Limpopo river and find out. So Elephant's Child went there, munching melons as he went along and throwing the rind about as he could not pick it up—most untidy, wasn't it?

He got to the banks of the river and bent down to ask his question only to hear the Crocodile say, "I think today I'll begin with Elephant's Child." So the Crocodile caught hold of his nose and—can you guess what happened?

Elephant's Child walked home across Africa picking up the melon rinds he had dropped along the way, making himself cool slushy-squshy mudcaps whenever the sun felt hot and doing all sorts of useful things with his new nose.

And that, O Best Beloved, is how the elephant got his trunk.

The next book is *The Wind in the Willows*. Some of these stories were told by Kenneth Grahame to his little son Alastair (whom everyone called Mouse) before he went to bed. Later on, when Mouse went away to the seaside with his nurse, his father continued the stories in letters written to him. Now we have them all put together in a book with drawings. The stories are about little wild animals who live in the fields and hedges, along the river banks and in the deep woods.

One day Rat and Mole joined their friend Toad on an expedition in Toad's canary-colored caravan. This little house on wheels, pulled by an old gray horse, was equipped with everything needed for a few days' journey—sardines and letter paper and dominoes, everything you could think of.

Toad's New Notion

On the second day of their journey they heard in the distance a small noise—poop-poop! A cloud of dust appeared and suddenly whizzed by them. Rat and Mole jumped aside, the horse tipped the canary-colored cart into the ditch, and a shining motorcar spun down the road.

Rat and Mole were very angry at it, and sad that Toad's lovely caravan had come to such an end, but Toad merely sat in the middle of the road and murmured "Poop-poop," while his eyes shone and occasionally he said things like "Glorious, stirring sight! . . . The real way to travel! Here today—in next week tomorrow!" and Rat nodded, for he knew that Toad, who was always getting new notions, had got another.

And Rat was right, for the next day Toad went up to town and ordered a very expensive motorcar. And that is the beginning of Mr. Toad's adventures.

The last book I want to tell you of is about a boy and his dog and the care they took of each other. It is a lovely story but just a little sad. *A Dog of Flanders* is not at all like the books that are written today and yet, as soon as you read it, you will feel at home with it. Ouida, who wrote it, wrote many other stories for children.

Nello, a little Flemish boy, had to work very hard for his scanty living but Patrasche, his big dog, helped him, and when the work was over the two played in the fields or lay in the sun by the canal. Every morning Nello and Patrasche took the milk into Antwerp, the big tawny-colored dog drawing the little green cart with its shining brass cans, the fair-haired boy with grave eyes walking beside him.

A Boy in Antwerp

Antwerp had been the home of many great artists and Nello dreamed of being one himself. Whenever he had time he would draw with chalk on stones, or charcoal on a bit of board. Sometimes he almost gave up courage for his life was one of hard work with no time for the study he would have liked so well. But at those times the voice of the master artist Rubens almost seemed to say to him, "Nay, have courage! It was not by a weak heart and by faint fears that I wrote my name for all time upon Antwerp."

The little story, for it is quite short, is filled with tenderness and heroism. The two friends found many difficulties along their way but they met them bravely and never failed to show the love they felt for each other in their kindness to all they met. There is a gentle beauty to the words as they tell us of the life of a boy and his dog in Antwerp almost a century ago, and there is something about the story that makes us want to put our arms around the Nellos that live today and help them—before it is too late.

A Dog of Flanders will make you think. Such books are good for us sometimes.

Just So Stories: Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday. $2.50.

The Wind in the Willows: Kenneth Grahame. Scribner's. $1.

A Dog of Flanders: Ouida. MacMillan $1.

Sisters

Day is a lady fair.
She wears a blue cloak,
Beautiful and rare.
Her sister, Evening,
Follows everywhere,
Wrapped in a gray cloak
With one star in her hair.

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The Bumbletops' Ball

Mr. and Mrs. Bumbletop
Gave a fancy-ball one night,
And when their family was dressed
It was a wonderful sight.

Freddy's a Frog
who hops quite well.

Gerty's a gypsy
you can tell.

Bill is Buffalo Bill,
so brave.

Jean is a Japanese,
prim and grave.

Pat's a Pierrot,
and rather a tease.

Mabel's a Mouse
with a bit of cheese.

Bert is a Blackamoor
(will he come clean?)

Clare is Columbine,
the pantomime queen.

Hugh is a Hunter
with arrows and bow.

Grace is a Greek
(in case you don't know).

Jack he is Jack,
and Jane she is Jill,

They carry a pail,
but nothing to spill.

And when the party was over,
And home went every guest,
You can imagine the Bumbletops
Had a business to get undressed.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sapphire's Happy Choice

A True Story About Colorado Bluebirds

Jack Jenkins had just finished building a bird-house and setting it in the center of the rosebed in the garden of his Colorado home when we first met him, last Monday. What was his delight, a few days later, when a bluebird arrived and chose the house for his home! "If he only stays, I'll call him Sapphire," he said.

By Irma R. Mayer

Chapter II

JACK stood for a full half hour and watched from his bedroom window. He saw Sapphire hesitate just a minute in the doorway to the birdhouse which had been built for him with such loving care. Then Jack saw him hop inside to take a look around.

Out he came again in a short time and flew to the top of the tiny chimney of the house. There he cocked his pretty head and Jack thought he could actually see his bright eyes twinkle as he again gave his gleeful little song.

"Toowit, toowit, toowee,
Sapphire chuckles with much glee.
It's as cold as it can be
But that doesn't bother me."

As Jack watched the bird look this way and that, he heard his chuckle change quickly to a sharp cry. The bluebird looked in the window at which Jack was standing and then charged at it full force, flapping his wings rapidly. The window met the bird just as hard as he met it, but this did not seem to appease him.

He kept at it so forcefully that Jack anxiously wondered what could be the matter and ran out of the house and around to the side hurriedly, to try to find out the cause of the commotion.

Sapphire and His Reflection

He saw that Sapphire had suddenly caught a glimpse of what he thought was another bluebird in the reflection of the window. It was his own reflection, but poor Sapphire did not know this and he dashed against the glass to drive the intruder bluebird away.

"He has definitely selected this territory in which to build his future home and he is going to allow no trespassing," said Jack to himself, happy in the knowledge that this must be true.

Poor mistaken Sapphire! He kept at this job of driving that other bird away all that day and all the next. He barely took time to grab a bite of the delicious suet which Jack had provided for food.

As he continued to fight his reflection, Jack began to get really concerned about him. He put all kinds of tempting morsels to eat in the feeder, trying to discourage him in his fight, but it did no good. Sapphire wouldn't take enough time off to eat. He would hardly take time to even announce to the world that he was defending the house he had decided to make his home.

He discovered another window and another. And another bluebird—or so he thought—claimed every window, so he continued to fight.

But on the third day, just when Jack had about given up his efforts to persuade Sapphire to rest and eat, another flash of blue came into the garden. A duller blue, but still blue.

The new bird called to her mate in tones as mellow as melting snow, and Sapphire forgot the fancied intruders and flew to her on hurried wings. Jack felt that Sapphira must be Sapphire's wife and that she had sensed that something was wrong and had arrived unexpectedly to help. Because usually the mother bluebird allows her mate a whole week to get their summer home all cleaned and ready before she arrives on the scene.

Sapphira's Song

But now there was Sapphira already perched at the doorway of the house. Sapphire lit just above her on the roof of the porch and sang a joyous song:

"My dear, my dear,
I'm glad you are here."

And Sapphira answered in limpid tones,

"No need to fear
I'm always near."

During the next week Jack noticed with relief that Sapphire only ventured to the windows a few times each day to make sure that "his rival" didn't steal a march on him. The boy sighed contendedly as he saw the bluebirds settle for good in their little log cabin.

Surely his tenants had signed a lease.

One afternoon in late March Jack took Bill, his school chum, with him to watch him give his attractive bird guests a generous feeding of hard boiled egg yolks, raisins, and cracked nuts. Then the two boys sat down on a garden bench under the snowball tree—far enough from the bird house not to disturb the birds and yet near enough to watch them. Jack was whittling a stick and whistling under his breath the little bluebird song:

"Toowit, toowit, toowee,
Chuckles Sapphire with much glee."

Nest-Building

With much satisfaction he saw Sapphire pick up a wad of dried grass nearly as big as himself and fly to the doorway of his chosen home with it. No doubt about it now—the nest building was underway—so Jack was assured of permanent tenants in his Lincoln house. And just the family he had wanted to attract. Industrious, quiet and refined. They gave an air of good breeding to the entire yard—entirely different from the noisy sparrows.

"Bill, do you know what? I believe Sapphire must have received a wireless message from me to make him come just when I wanted him. You know I sure felt tough when I first knew that I couldn't go back to camp this summer; and now I'm not going to feel so bad after all. In fact I am sure that I am going to have quite an interesting and busy summer."

"To tell you the truth, Jack, old boy, I envy you in a way," said Bill. "We're getting old enough now to share in the work of the family and in times like these I think we should be allowed to do it."

"Yes. I've already made Dad promise that I can get a newspaper route and also try for lawn-cutting jobs in the neighborhood," replied Jack. "Lots of the boys aren't going back to camp this year. Outside of the friends I made back there in Wisconsin, I am going to miss my hikes in the woods most. So having the bluebirds here will help an awful lot."

"Say, Jack, I just thought of something!" And Bill's voice took on new interest. "You remember Maeterlink's 'Bluebird'? He stood for happiness and was found right at home, too! Isn't that a coincidence? Bluebirds right in your own home. Jimminy Crickets, I'm going right on home and ask my Dad this very minute if I can't stay home, too, this summer!" And with a "So long, Jack," Bill had vaulted over the hedge that divided the two homes and was gone.

(To be continued next Monday)

Beppina in Fiesole

BEPPINA is the gardener's little daughter. She lives in Fiesole, a town in Italy. Her big brown eyes sparkle above her apple-red cheeks as she runs back and forth along the garden paths.

Beppina's grandfather, "Il giovane nonno," sits on the terrace and binds the vegetables which Beppina brings in her basket to him. Every other day, Beppina goes with "the young grandfather" to the marketplace to sell their vegetables. This is a very joyous time for Beppina.

Her mother ties a pretty pink ribbon on the soft brown hair and puts a clean white pinafore over the little woolen dress. Then a knitted muffler is wrapped around Beppina's shoulders and she thinks she is quite ready to start out.

But no, "La giovane nonna"—the young grandmother—comes out with a little pottery bowl of glowing charcoals. Beppina must take this "scaldino" to keep her hands warm during the chilly ride to the marketplace. Presently the sun will shine, warming up the Italian countryside, but the child riding in the donkey cart will still be glad to have the warm bowl of coals. If Beppina keeps the bowl covered with the ends of her muffler, leaning forward over the tiny stove, it will help to warm her whole body as well. The young grandmother carefully explains all this to Beppina as she and grandfather help the child into the donkey cart.

What a beautiful cart is theirs, also. It is the young grandfather's pride, next to Beppina. It is a red cart with a bright red leather seat for the little girl to sit on. Grandfather will not ride in the cart until they start for home, and then only on the level stretches of road. The "ciuchino," or donkey, who pulls the cart is a small white animal, eager to start on his way down the hillside. The ciuchino knows very well that as soon as he reaches the piazza his master will tie a basket of hay over his ears and let him feast until it is time to return home.

The young grandfather cries to the ciuchino to be patient until Beppina is tucked in to the grandmother's satisfaction.

As the bright cart goes on its way, Beppina can at times see over the garden walls. The olive trees have been picked of their fruits. Only here and there can Beppina see men pruning out the thick branches of the olive trees. Other men are carrying the neatly tied branches to be used as firewood. Beppina is interested in this because she is already learning to tie up the very smallest twigs for fagots for the young grandmother's little stove.

Presently Beppina hears the birds singing as they round the corner of a beautiful villa. Grandfather reads the sign at the big gate to her.

"Villa Medici," he says.

But Beppina calls it the Hill of Singing Trees because each treetop bursts into song as the little cart wends its way down the road. Grandfather says it is canaries singing in the cypresses. Beppina cannot see any birds, so she pretends that the trees wait for her coming to sing.

"Giovane nonno, surely this is the Hill of Singing Trees," Beppina says as they come to rest at the marketplace. And the young grandfather says, "Sì, sì, Beppina."

Children Ask About Other Lands

Our Mail Bag

Glen Roc, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I would like to exchange letters with a girl eight years old who lives in Holland. We are studying about Holland in school. I would like to hear about Holland from someone who lives there. Betty B.

Rockford, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am almost nine years old.

I would like other boys to write to me from other countries. I am studying geography in school and like it very much. I have started a stamp collection and I would like other boys from other countries to send me some letters.

We live along the river and there are so many things to do both summer and winter.

I have a little brother three years old. He always wants to do everything I do so we got him a stamp book, too.

We get the Monitor all the time and we all read it.

Charles G. H. Jr.

The following would like to exchange letters with children in any part of the world:

James A. R. (4½), St. Paul, Minnesota. *Marjorie Helen R.* (8½), St. Paul, Minnesota. *Nancy E. W.* (7), Sydney, Australia. From anywhere.

Jacquelyn June M. (9), Kansas City, Missouri. Interested in piano and swimming.

Ella Inez A. (9), Toledo, Ohio. From the Netherlands and Germany. Likes kittens and reading stories.

Diana Jane T., Beverly Hills, California. From England. Interested in horseback riding, tennis and swimming.

Buddy C. W. (10), Jefferson City, Missouri. Interested in sports.

Audrey-Alice H. (11), Berkeley, California. From any country.

Harrison C. (11), Cleveland, Ohio. From boys in Australia, New Zealand, France, China and Roumania. Interested in stamps.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Sambo and Sammy

A True Story

LITTLE boats tugged and pulled at their anchors in the harbor. Sea gulls circled above them and their cries at times sounded just like the meowing of a kitten at a door, pleading to be let in.

Leon Athas, busy in his kitchen, heard the gulls but thought it was his big cat, Sambo, at the kitchen door.

"Come in Sambo, come in quickly! There's too much wind for me to hold the door for you to take your time," he said, opening the door a few inches and looking out. But he could not see his cat even though he scanned the garden as far as the sea wall. So he want back to his cooking.

Presently he heard the meowing more distinctly, and again he hurried to the door, for he was very fond of big black Sambo.

Sambo was a dignified, independent sort of cat. He liked to go fishing all by himself. Not in a boat, of course, the way little boys and girls do when their daddies take them out under promise that they sit quite still; nor yet with a rod and line.

What Sambo did was to walk along the water's edge just as the tide was going out, seeking for any dainty morsels that had been washed up on the sand.

"Perhaps Sambo is fishing," Leon said to himself, and wrapping his white apron round his bare arms he ran to the edge of the garden.

And there on the sand, what do you suppose he saw? The black cat and a big white gull sharing a meal between them! Other gulls were walking or flying around at a distance for they did not dare to approach this odd beach party.

Very gently Leon Athas called, "Sambo, come Sambo!"

Sambo looked up, and gingerly shook the sand from each paw as he left the feast.

As soon as his back was turned the other gulls swooped down and Sambo's friend was lost in the flock.

The next morning Leon Athas looked out of his kitchen door. To his surprise and delight there was the big white gull on the wall with black Sambo dozing near by. This friendliness between the cat and the sea gull continued day after day, until Leon began to call the big bird "Sammy," seeing to it that there were two meals prepared instead of one, the sea gull always eating what was served him.

Other gulls became aware of their neighbor's good fortune, especially when winter came. With the harbor frozen over it was difficult for them to find food, so Leon Athas scattered baskets of bread crusts for them in his garden, but not a gull dared to eat while Sambo stood guard to make sure that Sammy had had enough.

Then Sambo would turn and walk back to the little house, as if to indicate to the waiting birds that their turn had come.

Today Sammy knows his name, and arrives whenever Leon Athas calls him.

Radio

Like ripples high above the world
In friendship's banner, wide unfurled,
Fleet air-waves travel round and round,
Bearing their gifts of lovely sound—
Music and voices we can know
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RACHEL DAY

Treasure Hunt at the Fair

Find Hidden Object in Each Line

1. Mark, Mae, Alfred and Henry absent.
2. But terrapins are too slow for that.
3. I'll be through one year from now.
4. Please make Rebecca keep still.
5. He has a job reading plays.
6. Who sent the Raja more jewels?
7. Did you recommend Mae or Ned?
8. Top each one with a raisin.
9. How many votes has Terry now?
10. Uncle bought Mae a new sled.

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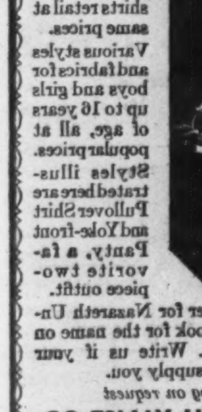

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Garrity, of All People

HENRY GARRITY, as his close friends realized, was full of unexpectedness. I say close friends advisedly; because, to those who did not know him so well, he was a fixed value, like twelve. Twelve was a dozen, and Garrity was the village electrician. In the evening, when other people were finishing their work, Garrity in overalls was turning the valves and adjusting the gadgets that put the Walnut Grove generating plant into operation. In later hours he tinkered with bicycles, and sharpened lawnmowers and shears, and repaired arc lights. At midnight he would shut the engine down, and the lights would die away as the hum of the dynamo got lower and lower, until there was only the soft slap of the belt, and presently that would stop and there would be only a slow sigh of a steamline overhead. And Garrity would wrap himself up and take his lantern and plod toward home and bed.

All of which simply indicates that twelve is a dozen, and that the people who knew Garrity as the village electrician were right.

BUT—SOMETIMES THIRTEEN is a dozen. I was in the Garrity home one Sunday when Mrs. Garrity's mother was a visitor. Old ladies, in those days, knitted mittens and stockings for their grandchildren, and it happened that Garrity noticed her work where she had laid it down.

"She's dropped a stitch," he remarked.

He picked up the mitten, worked at it for a second until he caught the thread, and then—how the needles flew! There was rhythm there, and grace, and speed that made the needles a flashing blur. Mrs. Garrity's jaw dropped.

"Why, Henry!" she gasped. "I didn't know you could knit!"

He stopped instantly. "I used to herd sheep," he said; and that was all the explanation he ever gave. A door had flown open for a second, and had clicked shut again.

Would that be twelve, or thirteen?

IN NO WAY was Garrity's unexpectedness more evident than in his friendship for Louis Guillot. Guillot was a French-Canadian, a pianist, the head of the musical department of the local college; he had hands that could play tenths as easily as others play octaves. A blown fuse called Garrity to the college one day, and he passed the open door of Guillot's studio, where the musician was playing. He stood watching curiously, because every time the man came to a certain bar he would break off playing, and wave his hands in exasperation. Guillot finally saw him.

"Come in, come in!" he cried. "Every time I hit a certain note, something in the room goes 'bzzzzz, bzzzz.' See if you can find it, please—I cannot practice, I cannot teach!"

Garrity was already eyeing a hot-air register in the floor. "Hit it," he said, and stood on the register.

Guillot hit it; he tried octaves, he put both hands to work on it, and the "bzzzzz" didn't come. He bounced off the bench excitedly. "Bravo! What was it?"

Garrity said nothing; merely removed a screw from the metal, wound a string around it, and drove it tightly home. "There," he said.

The two men looked at each other. Garrity's hair was straight and nondescript, Guillot's the other extreme. Guillot was cosmopolitan, Garrity provincial. Guillot was a musician who couldn't sharpen a pencil, Garrity was a mechanic who couldn't carry a tune. But—they liked each other.

Guillot, with Gallic demonstrativeness, took the other by the arm. "Come—do you like the March Militaire? I shall play it for you."

"I dunno," said Garrity, "but I c'n soon tell." He pulled off his cap and sat down to listen.

GARRITY ALWAYS CLAIMED that he couldn't tell one piece from another, but liked them just the same. The latter statement was true, for after Guillot became an intimate of the Garrity household, Garrity took great delight in listening to the Frenchman play. He liked the Rachmaninoff *Prelude in C Minor*, because Guillot had pointed out to him the heavy notes representing the tolling of the alarm bell. He liked another, the *Tremolo*, because Guillot's left hand hung over one black key, fingers moving like humming bird's wings. But none of the others could he ever recognize, and he was likely to ask for *To a Wild Rose* just after Guillot had finished playing it, a failing which amused Guillot and grieved Mrs. Garrity deeply. Attending a concert in Guillot's company, Garrity followed his friend's lead in awarding his applause: if Guillot seemed unmoved by a performance, Garrity would keep his arms quietly folded; and, if Guillot applauded with vigor, Garrity beat his palms together in hilarious approbation, stopping precisely when Guillot did.

Guillot, conversely, came to the mechanic with all manner of problems—from that of a music rack that collapsed at inconvenient moments, to bed springs. He was a temperamental sleeper, and complained of a slant to his bed.

"Let him put a clothespin under it," said Mrs. Garrity, when her husband mentioned it to her.

"No," said Garrity. "He'd get it wrong." So he took a roll of iron wire, and pliers, and went to Guillot's room, where for half a Sunday he snipped and bent wires and adjusted springs, until even Guillot could find nothing to improve.

NOW GUILLOT, LOCALLY, was a bit of a celebrity; and Mrs. Garrity conceived the idea of a dinner party, at which some neighbors would meet him, and after which he would play. Naturally this was a great occasion for Mrs. Garrity and she strove mightily with her preparations. Imagine her consternation, then, to find, while she was washing the piano keys at five o'clock on the afternoon of the party, that one of the lower blacks refused to play.

"Look!" she cried to her husband, and struck the key; it went "thunk," and that was all.

Garrity looked inside, and shook his head. "It's too much for me," he said. "And I think that's the very key he bears down on when he plays the Tremolo."

"Be of good cheer," counseled Guillot, when he came. "There are many strange chapters in the life of a musician, and one of mine is that I can fix keys that go 'thunk.' I will need a bit of tape from your sewing basket, and a very sharp knife."

He took off the whole front of the piano, lifted out one of the hammers, and tinkered a while; then put the instrument together and went to wash his hands just as the first guest rang the doorbell. Garrity had watched him in rapt attention. "Who said you weren't a mechanic?" he asked, in admiration.

"Oh," shrugged Guillot, "everybody knows one trick."

AFTER ALL BUT two of the guests had gone home, they pulled chairs up to the piano, the three of them, and sang hymns and old familiar songs. Garrity, in a corner, rocked and listened politely. There was *Beautiful Isle*, and *I Come to the Garden Alone*; and Garrity asked for *Standing on the Promises*. Three voices joined him, and then, unexpectedly, a fourth, a true and solid bass.

Mrs. Garrity half-turned, but the others did not falter; and Garrity, on his feet in the center of the room, sang on to the end. Then Guillot turned and looked at him.

"I thought you said you couldn't carry a tune," he remarked.

"Shucks," said Garrity, "I can't. Only, when I was a boy, my dad taught me the bass to that one. Everybody knows one song." And he went back and sat down.

Unexpected, Garrity.

JOHN F. HAYES

Returning Bird

BACK from the South she came eagerly winging,
Glad of the tang in the cool northern air;
Weary, quiescent, unready for singing,
Gently she sways on our willow tree there.

Happy to cease from her windy careening
(Cleaving the cloud with a resolute breast),
Now she sits gratefully peering and preening,
Sign of the springtime and symbol of rest.

MARGARET ASHMUN

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IN THE SHADOW OF ELY CATHEDRAL, ENGLAND

IN THIS corner of Ely the peace of centuries reigns, as if undisturbed since the medieval beginnings of this group of ecclesiastical buildings. Walls ivy-covered, and roofs crowded with chimneys, together with the trim lawns and gardens, all blend in that mellow harmony so native to the English scene. From behind the cathedral's western tower, whence this unusual perspective is gained, a late afternoon sun casts slanting rays on tree and dwelling; shadows lengthen and fashion odd patterns upon the green lawns and jutting stone gables.

The eleventh-century Normans had laid sound architectural foundations; and after them a new and flourishing style, known as the Early English, made its appearance. It was at the height of this new building period that a great west front was added to the cathedral, out of which rose a commanding tower, flanked by spreading wings and turrets. Today, though restorations have been made, the thirteenth-century tower and turrets remain much as they were. Happily, the aspirations of the medieval architects have not been blotted out; they remain in assiduously carved details of stone-work, in the delicacy of window tracery, and in many other decorative elements, which embellish the surface of the cathedral's structure. But, fortunately, the architects of Ely did not lavish their entire attention on the mother structure of the cathedral. Instead, they saw the value of enriching its beauty by designing a fit setting for the central mass of stonework. Thus, in the fourteenth century, a bishop's palace was constructed, and other buildings subsequently added, some of them to be utilized by the King's School. This dwelling in the photograph has preserved its quaint chimneys of medieval influence, also its tall, pointed-arch windows which pattern the larger windows of the cathedral.

And so, today, weathered stone and harmonizing green foliage, representing the cumulative achievement of architect, mason, landscape designer, and countless other workers over a period of more than nine hundred years, is preserved to delight the eye of all who will make the pilgrimage to the Isle of Ely.

The White Camels of Arabia

THE spoiled pets of the camp, however—better loved even than the finest mares—were Mitkhal's white camels. I know this is contrary to the report of most observers, but there is a distinction and an explanation.

Almost every writer on life in the desert has given the camel a bad name—and indeed he richly deserves it, if by "camel" one chooses to mean only the ungainly, buff-brown beast of burden. . . .

But there is another breed of camel in the Arabian desert, different from these sons of Shaitan, as a pure-bred greyhound is different from a hyena—the white *hejin*, or racing camels, the pride and glory of their owners.

On the very first night of my stay in Mitkhal's camp, they had come home at dark; I had seen them only silhouetted black against the moon, and when morning came, they were gone again to the pastures.

On a subsequent evening, however, they arrived at sunset—a procession of five hundred superbly beautiful animals, pure white, long and clean of limb, with graceful necks, and small, well-formed heads. They were in charge of one old man and a little camel-boy.

Mitkhal was tremendously proud of them, and pleased at my excited interest. I wanted to go immediately and get a closer view, where they were grouping together, in the shelter of a knoll, some hundred yards to the left of the tent, preparatory to settling down for the night.

Instead, he held me back, and standing in front of the tent cried out, "I-ee, i-ee, i-ee!" I could see the entire drove craning their necks to listen. Then he called, "Mazir! Mazir! Mazir!"—repeating it perhaps a dozen times, until one camel disengaged itself from the others and came ambling toward us. It was his favorite steed—a male. The name meant "Little Whirlwind." Friendly and eager, Mazir nuzzled Mitkhal's cheek, while he stroked the powerful, slender neck. He shouted for a bread-flap, which he fed to the camel in little bits from the palm of his hand. Something struck me as particularly curious about the eyes. I couldn't make out what it was, until I realized that it had heavy eyelashes on both upper and lower lids, which made its eyes look queerly human. A zoologist told me later that so far as he knew, the only animals with eyelashes were the *hejin* and the borzoi. . . .

Before going to bed that night, I went out again in the moonlight to look at the camels and found that most of them slept kneeling like cows, with their legs doubled under the bellies, but that some were sprawled sidewise with their long necks and heads flat in the sand, twisted in weird fantastic postures that suggested their prehistoric ancestors.

The actual ancestry of the *hejin* is disputed. Academic authorities believe that they are descended from the Indian *suwaree*, brought through Persia into Arabia centuries ago for breeding purposes, but the Arab himself insists they are indigenous.—W. B. SEABROOK, in "Adventures in Arabia." (New York: Harcourt, Brace).

Ireland in the Spring

OH, FAR away in Ireland now
The soft spring breezes blow,
From dewy-spangled bough to bough
The birds fly to and fro.
With chirp and trill the air they fill,—
Ah me, how sweet they sing!—
The world is glad and music-mad
In Ireland in the spring!

Oh, far away in Ireland there
Are laughing streams that flow
Through verdant valleys where the fair,
Sweet-scented hawthorns grow:
And every breeze that stirs in these
Is sure a shower to fling
Of blossoms white as snow at night—
In Ireland in the spring!

Oh, far away in Ireland rise
The distant mountain peaks,
And many a raptured eye descries
The Galtees and the Reeks:
What varied hues of misty blues
On slope and summit cling,
What shine and shade in glen and glade
In Ireland in the spring!

Oh, far away in Ireland, I
Am fain to be to-day,
Beneath the tender Irish sky
Where once I used to stray.
The livelong year I'm happy here
Until the robins sing;
Ah, then I sigh, for wings to fly
To Ireland in the spring!

—DENIS A. MCCARTHY, in "Voices From Erin." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

[illegible]

The Great Prescription

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS THOUGHT invariably precedes action in all the affairs of life, the importance of right thinking should be evident. Correct thinking results in right action. Erroneous thoughts eventuate in imperfect action or in culpable behavior. How important, then, is the quality of one's thoughts! Yet the majority of people, permitting their thoughts to wander where they will, without direction, appear to give but little heed to the question. The great importance of governing thought was known to Solomon, who wrote, "Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life."

It may be said that nothing is of greater consequence than a right concept of God and man in the working out of everyday problems. In the first chapter of Genesis, which contains the account of the creation of spiritual man, made in the image and likeness of God, it is declared that the creator saw all that He had made and, "behold, it was very good." This undoubtedly implies that man is perfect, for no matter how one may seek to classify that which is less than perfect, perfection alone is "very good." In any event, the work of a perfect God could be and is nothing less than perfect.

These fundamental facts are a mighty aid in forming a correct view of man as created in the image and likeness of God, Spirit. We should take them for the basis of our thinking, instead of the picture of imperfection presented to our gaze by the false theology of the past ages, illusively founded as it was upon the formation of the mythical Adam from the dust of the ground.

Nevertheless, because of this fallacious theology, mankind continues in the main to believe it sees or experiences many things which fall far short of perfection, although such things have no real existence, never having been created by God. Yet notwithstanding their unreality, they are not without seeming effect, for like all wrong thinking they result in harm and injury to the wrong thinker. From such sources alone come ill health, sin, lack, envy, hatred, and malice, as well as every other inharmony.

On the other hand, if only that which is helpful and beneficial is desired, the one sure way of obtaining it is through thought rightly directed in line with the perfect love of divine Mind, which thought obviously must lead to good.

Well knowing the value of a correct estimate of man, created in the divine image and likeness, hence perfect in every particular, Christ Jesus gave to the world the greatest remedial prescription that can be thought of when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect;" for such a concept of man, firmly established in thought, brings perfection into manifestation. A more simple prescription than the Master's could not be found for the restoration of spiritual equilibrium, apparently lost for the time through the individual's false concept of himself and of God's creation. Furthermore, it is the only prescription that will remedy the ills which the flesh is believed to be heir to. That this is no mere theory has been proved time and again by earnest students of Christian Science, and may be demonstrated by everyone who is wholeheartedly seeking the truth. Nor is it without exemplification even in the affairs of daily experience. All will acknowledge that even in human endeavor, if one is to be successful it is necessary to hold oneself superior to all thought of failure, and establish a high standard of thinking in the desired direction.

Especially is this true in respect to the study and practice of Christian Science; and there is no greater study or nobler work. For this reason it demands and supports the most exalted effort to establish right thinking as a necessary preliminary to demonstrating its revealed truths.

The results of this study and practice are now so generally acknowledged and well recognized, even by those who at first were inclined to be very doubtful of its efficacy, as to preclude all peradventure on the part of any serious seeker for relief or release from inharmonious conditions. This fact is attested by the numerous testimonials which appear in the periodicals issued by The Christian Science Publishing Society, as well as by the many experiences of healing that are related weekly in the Wednesday meetings in Christian Science churches.

That Christ Jesus himself employed this remedial prescription is pointed out by Mary Baker Eddy in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Sudden Spring

SPRING is a long process in New England. From the first appearance of the bluebird and skunk cabbage in early March or even in late February, to the departure of the last black-poll warbler for the north and the falling of the apple blossoms in early June, spring dallies along the way for over three months. Not only does spring dally in this temperate region, but, in its early progress, it sustains frequent interruptions—eruptions one might call them if that hot word can be used in a cold sense—of winter.

I have always longed to watch the arrival of spring in the country, but to absent oneself from one's duties for over three months is plainly out of the question. The northern spring, however, has its advantages in these hustling times; it is a hustler itself. The change from mid-winter to mid-summer is so brief that northern regions are said to have no spring. The whole glorious ecstasy of bursting buds and migrating birds is concentrated into the space of a few weeks or even days. As the bake-apple springs into flower when the snowbank melts, so does spring burst upon the scene in these regions when winter departs.—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, in "A Labrador Spring." (Boston: Estes.)

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Listed Stock Quotations • Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market Prices Retreat Under Leadership of Railroads

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Railroad Shares Again Are Under Market Pressure

Selling Is Not Aggressive and Losses Unimportant for Most Part

By Forrest Price

Railroads were on the down grade today.

And there was nobody to put on the brakes.

Result was practically the whole list of stocks followed suit.

But there was nothing aggressive about the selling.

It was a quiet market, total sales approximating 450,000 shares. Union Pacific, with a 3-point drop at one time, led the procession. Atchison declined more than 2, likewise Delaware & Hudson. Lehigh Valley and Atlantic Coast Line each retreated a point or so.

The non-ferrous metals made a bold stand against the pressure early in the day, but later succumbed. After a forward movement U. S. Smelting dropped 2 points.

Some of the sugars held their early gains. Central Aguirre and Cuban American Sugar preferred each advanced more than a point.

Losses of 2 points or so were established by Hudson Motor, Republic Iron & Steel preferred, West Penn Electric 7 per cent, Wright Aero, Industrial Rayon and West Penn Electric preferred.

Other losers included U. S. Steel, General Motors, du Pont, Johns-Manville, U. S. Rubber, Youngstown Sheet, American Telephone, Chrysler, Case, Standard, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Curtis Publishing. Spiegel-May-Stern receded 5 points. Proctor & Gamble advanced 2 points.

Although traders thought there was improved sentiment in the bond market, probably because of the eager demand for the new 2⅞ per cent Treasury bonds, there was not great activity in this department. A few rails and utilities slid off in sympathy with stocks. North American 5s were among the weakest of the utilities. Foreign governments ruled steady.

After some irregularity wheat prices managed to move forward moderately. Cotton advanced, and closed with good net gains.

The caution shown in stock market activities and general business continues a predominating influence. For more than five years business has been done on a hand-to-mouth basis. Inventories are kept low by manufacturers and distributors, and new enterprises are extremely few.

What it all means is that when things do commence to show signs of activity, there will be a lot of it in every direction. Mankind has the habit of going to extremes. The nadir of the depression long since has been passed. Improvement has been slowly manifesting itself.

But there is still too much hampering fear. When Congress adjourns early in July, there will be one great cause for gladness, and business should pick up measurably. Pending legislation threatening business is still a big handicap.

Hesitating Decline In Business Activity

NEW YORK, March 25—Statistics appearing during last week indicated a hesitating decline in business activity, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carldgs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	62.2	111.4	51.5	75.0
Previous week	61.2	110.6	52.7	74.8
Month ago	61.9	111.4	56.1	76.5
Year ago	65.2	108.4	51.5	74.4
1935 high	66.0	113.3	63.9	78.5
1935 low	59.8	110.6	51.5	74.8

(1928 weekly average—100)
(Copyright, 1935, by Moody's)

Another Decline In Belgian Belgas

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Another sharp slump in Belgian belgas unsettled the gold bloc currencies in foreign exchange markets today.

Reflecting the failure of Paris and other European markets to pick up the advance in the Belgian unit recorded in New York on Saturday, the belga dropped .72 of a point to 22.50 in New York. There was nothing in foreign news dispatches to indicate any change in the difficult situation facing that country in forming a new government to replace the one which resigned last week. Other gold currencies, including Dutch guilders, dipped sympathetically.

The dollar was higher in Paris, and francs lost .00⅜ of a cent in New York to 6.59¼ cents.

In London the dollar slipped around ½ cent at $4.77⅞ to the pound sterling and in New York sterling rose ⅞ cents to $4.78.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Mar. 23	Mar. 22	Mar. 21	Mar. 20	Mar. 18
High	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7	100.6
Low	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.5	100.2
Last	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.2

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6, Feb. 6, 1934; Low—99.04, April 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.41 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 22 was: Receipts, $90,113,904; expenditures, $83,839,889; balance, $2,330,129,371; customs receipts for the month, $23,368,183. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,796,645,038; expenditures, $4,975,474,810 (including $2,583,369,361 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,178,779,472; gold assets, $8,558,602,276.

Steel Institute Strongly Opposes Wagner Labor Bill

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute in a statement voiced strong opposition to the Wagner Labor Relations bill pending in Congress on the ground it would create industrial conflict.

"The obvious intention of the bill is through the 'majority rule,' to impose a closed shop upon industry and create a monopoly in favor of professional labor unions," the statement said.

"The closed shop is un-American, and employees in the steel industry and many other great industries have clearly indicated their rejection of any such principle."

Asserting that the measure rests upon the theory that co-operation is impossible between employees and employers, the institute said its enactment "would set the stage for a conflict which would injure the relations between employees and employers for all time and seriously retard national recovery."

"One of the most destructive effects of the bill would be to strangle employee representation plans which have been in satisfactory operation in numerous industries for many years and are mutually desired by employees and employers," the statement continued. "The bill is a definite legislative attempt to force employees to organize only through outside organizations to which they must pay dues."

The Institute said a "recent industry-wide survey" showed that from 85 to 90 per cent of the more than 400,000 steel workers "are standing behind" employee representation plans, while A. F. of L. records last October showed only 5500 paid-up members in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; rails dip. Metals resistant.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Lower; specialties lead decline.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; Belga dips sharply.

Cotton: Firm; scarcity of contracts; trade and spot buying.

Sugar: Higher; trade covering.

Chicago

Wheat: Irregular; dust storms persist.

Corn: Easy; selling mainly local.

Cattle: Steady to strong; top $14.10.

Hogs: 5-10 higher; top $9.10.

Foreign

London—Prices on the stock exchange started the week with a more cheerful tone, owing to the more favorable view in regard to continental politics. Business, however, was restrained pending the outcome of the Berlin talks. Gilt-edged securities, home rails, industrials, and transatlantic issues improved, but closed below their best for the day. Kaffirs, copper shares, and foreign bonds declined in the afternoon. The market closed irregularly.

Paris—With trading slow, prices turned heavy on the Bourse today, awaiting the result of the Berlin conversation. The list dropped slightly, but recovered later. The closing was indecisive.

Berlin—After opening firm, but with a small turnover, prices on the Boerse closed at their highest levels for the session.

Bell System Investigation

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Edgar S. Bloom, president of Western Electric Company, Inc., referred to the impending investigation of the Bell System Companies by the Federal Communications Commission and said, "Your officers are confident that the relationships and policies of the company will again be found to be sound and in the public interest."

Western Electric Company

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The annual report showed that for the first time in five years the business of Western Electric improved over the previous year. Sales increased 20 per cent, but the company operated at less than 30 per cent of capacity and showed a loss of $7,751,548 compared with a 1933 loss of $13,172,504.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Off .72 P. C.

NEW YORK, March 25—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended March 23 was $10,438,988,000, a decrease of $75,468,250, or 0.72 per cent, as compared with the market value of $10,514,456,250 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $14,006,032,250, indicating a decrease during the year of $3,567,044,250, or 25.47 per cent.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.93⅝	.94	.93	.93⅝	—⅛
July	.90⅜	.91⅛	.89⅞	.90⅞	+⅛
Sept.	.90¼	.91⅛	.89⅞	.90⅞	+⅛

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.77¼	.77⅜	.77	.77⅛	—⅛
July	.72	.72¾	.71⅞	.72¼	—⅛
Sept.	.69⅝	.69⅞	.67⅞	.68	—⅛

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.43	.43⅛	.43	.43⅛	—⅛
July	.38⅞	.38⅝	.38¼	.38⅜	—⅛
Sept.	.36⅝	.36⅞	.36⅝	.36⅝	—⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.84⅜	.84	.84⅛
July	.83⅝	.83⅝	.83⅝

Carbon Steel Price Cut

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Prices filed with the American Iron & Steel Institute show that cold finished bars of carbon steel have been reduced $3 a ton at Cleveland. The new base price, effective April 1, is $2 a hundred pounds. The institute gave no explanation for the reduction, but it was said to be not indicative of any general lowering of steel price schedules for the second quarter.

Associated Gas Output

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—The Associated Gas and Electric System reports for the week ended March 16 electric output of 55,803,817 kilowatt hours, an increase of 6 per cent over a year ago. This was the highest percentage increase for seven weeks and is larger than any ever reported by the system in the comparable week of previous years. For the four weeks to date the increase in output was 3.4 per cent over the like 1934 period.

Surplus Freight Cars

WASHINGTON, March 25—Class I railroads on Feb. 28 had 320,103 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service, the Association of American Railroads announces. This was an increase of 13,163 cars compared with Feb. 14, at which time there were 306,940 surplus freight cars.

Hide Futures

	Open	Last
June	8.85	8.83b
September	9.24	9.17
December	9.48b	9.44b

Wheat Prices Have An Irregular Trend

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—New crop deliveries of wheat developed comparative firmness late today.

Increased attention to reports of dust storms was given at this stage by traders. It was asserted that in some western parts of the domestic winter wheat belt such storms had been prevalent for 12 consecutive days.

Wheat closed irregular, ⅛ off to ½ up, compared with Saturday's finish, May 93⅝-¾; corn unchanged to ⅛ lower, May 77⅛-¼; oats unchanged to ⅛ off, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 10 cents.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	10.93	11.17	10.89	11.06	+.20
July	10.98	11.23	10.98	11.11	+.25
October	10.60	10.83	10.63	10.72	—.16
December	10.72	10.90	10.62	10.80	—.12

Spots 11.40, up 20 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
	6.23	6.33	6.23	6.33	+.03
March	6.17	6.28	6.17	6.28	+.04
May	6.13	6.22	6.13	6.22	+.03
July	5.90	6.00	5.90	6.00	+.03
October	5.88	5.93	5.88	5.93	—.01

Tone at close steady.

Pneumatic Casings Shipments

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Shipments of pneumatic casings during January amounted to 3,662,615, compared with 3,108,552 in December and 3,322,398 in January, 1934, the Rubber Manufacturers Association reports. Production for the month was 4,626,473 units, compared with 3,778,418 in December and 3,621,567 last year. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers on Jan. 31 totaled 10,307,667 units, compared with 9,454,985 the previous month and 8,684,389 at the corresponding date last year.

Arizona Copper Output

PHOENIX, Ariz.—March 25—The 1934 production report of the United States Bureau of Mines, just made public, shows that for the twenty-eighth year Arizona led all other states in copper production. Its 1934 output was 89,100 tons, up 32,070 tons from 1933. Gold production rose from 79,250 ounces to 121,000, silver from 2,300,393 ounces to 4,150,000.

Cotton Prices Higher

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—While somewhat irregular, cotton was generally higher today. Offerings were comparatively light on the advance which carried July contracts up to 11.21 cents and December to 10.87 during the middle of the afternoon, or about 19 to 29 points higher.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged.

	High	Low
August	13.9	13.9
September	14.1	14.1

b—Bid.

American Cotton Consumption Has Moderate Decline

Use of Staple in Foreign Countries Declines Less Than Usual

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—World consumption of American cotton registered slightly more than the usual seasonal decline from January to February, and was the smallest February consumption since 1931, according to a report just issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

In the United States, consumption declined more than usual, while it declined less than usual in foreign countries. Domestic mills used more cotton in February than in any February since 1930, but mills in the major divisions of the world spinning industry abroad used less than in February in recent years.

The world stock of American cotton on Feb. 28 was the smallest for that date since 1930.

"World consumption of American cotton during February totaled approximately 958,000 bales," says the exchange service, "as compared with 1,118,000 in January, 1,050,000 in February last year, and 1,110,000 two years ago.

"Consumption usually declines from January to February, owing to the fact that February is a shorter month than January with fewer working days. This year, the decline was slightly larger than usual, 8.8 per cent as compared with an average decline of 6.1 per cent from January to February in the last seven years.

Consumption declined more than usual in the United States, while it declined less than usual in foreign countries.

"In the United States, consumption declined 12.5 per cent from January to February as compared with an average decline in the last seven years of 6.3 per cent; abroad, consumption declined 4.9 per cent as compared with an average decline of 5.9 per cent.

"During the first seven months of this season, that is, from Aug. 1 through Feb. 28, world consumption of American cotton totaled 6,710,000 bales as compared with 8,216,000 in the corresponding months last season, and 8,087,000 two seasons ago.

"The United States used more American cotton during February than in any corresponding month since 1930, 468,000 bales as compared with 465,000 in February last year, and 432,000 two years ago.

"British mills consumed less than in any February since 1931, 75,000 bales compared with 111,000 in February last year, and 117,000 two years ago.

"Consumption on the Continent was the smallest in many years, totaling 223,000 bales as compared with 338,000 in February last year, and 329,000 two years ago.

"In the Orient, consumption of American cotton was the smallest for February since 1931. Oriental mills consumed 175,000 bales as compared with 180,000 in February last year, and 217,000 two years ago."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	...
Bar silver	60c	59c	33⅞c

Week's Sales of U. S. Bonds

(Transactions for Week Ended March 23)

Changes in 32ds of 1 Per Cent

Commerce and Finance · **Only Way to Stimulate Trade Is to Reduce Prices, Says Sloan** · Business and Industry

Value of China's Trade Decreases Sharply in 1934

Is Due Partly to Drop in American Buying Power and Its Silver Policy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—Partly due to the decreasing purchasing power of the United States and its silver policy, the value of China's trade fell drastically during 1934, according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. The United States continued to hold the lead position in China's foreign trade.

In an exhaustive analysis of China's foreign trade, issued for the American Economic Mission to China which plans to leave the United States at the end of this month to spend two months surveying trade possibilities in China, Frederick V. Field, member of the mission, points out a number of special problems demanding solution before American-Chinese commercial relations can resume normal proportions.

"The American policy of raising the gold value of silver, while probably not a primary cause of deflation in Chinese economy, has nevertheless been an important contributing factor in depreciating Chinese prices and in accentuating the course of depression in that country," declares the writer. "Other countries, notably Japan and Great Britain, have been making strenuous efforts to gain favor in the Chinese market, and some, such as the Soviet Union and Germany, have been actively competing in certain lines of American exports to China.

"Between 1929 and 1934 Chinese imports from the United States, measured in silver, fell 22 per cent and exports 79 per cent.

"Of China's total tobacco imports in 1934, 97.5 per cent came from the United States. Motorcar imports from the United States totaled 88.8 per cent, wheat imports 65.4 per cent, raw cotton imports 58.6 per cent, airplanes 40.8 per cent, gasoline 34.9 per cent of the total imports of these commodities.

"From the point of view of the United States the importance of the export of these commodities to China compared to the total export of them is less than their importation is to Chinese economy.

"The continuing high imports of sugar, rice, flour and wheat reveal China's surprising and increasing dependence upon foreign sources of basic food supplies. So distinct has this trend been that some authorities have seen food commodities as the most important future export trade to China for countries equipped to produce agricultural surpluses like the United States."

Cotton Loans Will Continue on 1935 Crops, Says Wallace

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The South was told by Secretary Wallace that cotton loans would be continued on the 1935 crops, although whether at the present 12-cent-per-pound rate remained to be revealed.

At the same time, the Secretary denied an intimation by Senator George (D-Ga.) that processing taxes were to be listed on "bread, meat and clothing."

Senator George, after a visit to the White House, had combined the prediction about processing taxes with the assertion he was certain that President Roosevelt would not permit the price of cotton to fall below the "12-cent-loan level now in effect."

From all indications, this forced the Department of Agriculture to announce that it intended to continue the cotton loans, an announcement that would not have been made in the ordinary course of events for several months.

Mr. Wallace, in announcing that loans would be continued this year, also said that the 12-cent loans on the 1934 crop would be extended indefinitely beyond July 31, 1935, their present maturity date.

Treasury Issue Sale Totals $1,332,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Subscriptions aggregating $1,332,000,000 have been received, according to Secretary Morgenthau, for the current offering of 2⅞ per cent Treasury bonds of 1955-60, which are offered only in exchange for Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds called for redemption on April 15, 1935.

As previously announced, the subscription books for this offering will close at the close of business Wednesday, March 27, 1935.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Allied Chemical & Dye
Alaska Juneau Mining
American Can
American Home Prod.
American Ice
American Shipbuilding
Canada Dry Ginger Ale
Gold Dust Corp.
Hat Corp. of America
Hercules Powder Co.
Hershey Chocolate
Lane Bryant
Liquid Carbonic Corp.
Link Belt
Mid-Contin't Petrol
National Distillers
Norfolk & Western Ry.
Outlet Company
Reading Company
Sharp & Dohme
Southern California Ed.
Telautograph Corp.
Warren Foundry & Pipe
West Penn Electric

General Electric's Current Assets Up $2,000,000 in Year

The pamphlet report of General Electric Co. for 1934 shows that current assets rose to $177,269,050 compared with $175,314,394 at the end of 1933, the gain resulting from an increase in the value of inventories to $51,313,973 from $45,467,409 the year before. Cash stood at $58,667,466 against $60,901,644. Marketable securities totaled $49,282,533 against $50,976,864 the year before.

The report prepared by Owen D. Young, chairman, and Gerard Swope, president, stated that the increase of 13 per cent in inventories resulted from a 29 per cent greater volume of orders received and from heavier unfilled orders at the year end. About $47,866,400 cash will be required to retire the special stock on April 15.

Investments and advances to affiliated companies aggregated $158,971,912 at the close of 1934, comparing with $154,682,341 a year before.

Total income from affiliated companies and miscellaneous investments was $5,608,911, compared with $4,376,971 in 1933, a gain of 28 per cent, and 3.6 per cent of the average value of the investments, compared with a return of 2.8 per cent for 1933.

As previously reported, orders received in 1934 were $183,660,303, compared with $142,770,791 reported for 1933; sales billed were $164,797,317, against $136,637,268, a gain of 21 per cent, and net income was $19,726,044, equivalent to 59 cents a share on 28,845,927 common shares, compared with $13,429,739, or 38 cents a share, for 1933.

Earned surplus at the close of 1934 was $111,333,680, against $117,621,616, giving effect to dividends for 1934, accrued dividends and premium on special stock to be paid on April 15, and revaluation of investments.

Stockholders at the year end numbered 196,248, against 188,316 a year earlier. The average number of employees in 1934 was 49,642, against 41,560 in 1933, and average annual earnings of all employees was $1515, compared with $1330, a rise of 13.9 per cent.

Anaconda Copper Co. Earnings for 1934 Equal 22c a Share

A consolidated net income of $1,960,093 after expenses and charges but before depletion of mines is reported by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for the year 1934. This is equivalent to about 22 cents a share on the 8,674,324 capital shares outstanding, exclusive of 244,744 shares held in the Treasury or through subsidiaries. In 1933 the company had a net loss of $6,822,115.

The consolidated balance sheet of Dec. 31, last, shows current assets of $67,856,820 and current liabilities of $67,645,362, compared with $90,296,643 and $77,580,566, respectively, at the close of the preceding year. Notes payable to banks were reduced from $69,898,000 to $59,549,120. Funded debt outstanding was cut from $32,663,000 to $29,437,000. Cash was increased from $6,576,350 to $12,245,431.

"The production of Anaconda and its subsidiary mining companies from copper-plant operations, including 1,397,669 pounds of copper from custom ores, was 395,041,304 pounds of copper, 2,786,049 ounces of silver, and 45,279 ounces of gold," according to Cornelius F. Kelley, president of the company. "Deliveries for the year in both domestic and foreign markets amounted to 608,799,689 pounds; resulting, after allowing for custom, secondary and purchased copper, in a decrease of 86,055,211 pounds in stocks of copper on hand," Mr. Kelley added.

"The production of electrolytic zinc amounted to 133,447,352 pounds. Deliveries were 138,758,445 pounds, resulting in a decrease in stocks of 5,311,093 pounds."

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General Motors Head Sees Need Of Lower Prices

Best Way to Aid Recovery, He Says—Pay Roll Up 54 P. C. in 1934

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—There is no other way to stimulate industry to higher levels of activity than by a reduction of prices so that goods or products can reach a larger number of buyers, said Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, in his annual report to stockholders made public today.

A good share of the rising costs which reduced the margin of profit was attributed to the increased wage scale which caused an increase in total pay rolls of $92,019,910 to $263,204,225, a rise of 53.8 per cent above 1933.

"During the year the corporation, in collaboration with other units in the automotive industry, continued to support the efforts toward national industrial recovery," Mr. Sloan says. "In accordance with the suggestion of the President of the United States, an increase in wages of 10 per cent was put into effect in April, making a total increase of approximately 35 per cent within a period of a year. The current wage scale is higher than ever before in the corporation's entire existence. Wage rates in the automotive industry are, as they always have been, among the highest of any important industry."

The corporation's total net sales of automotive and other products during the last year amounted to $843,807,849, a gain of 48.3 per cent from 1933, the report says.

Number of Works up 39 P. C.

Net earnings from operations for 1934, as previously reported, were $94,769,131, compared with earnings of $83,213,676 from operations for the year 1933. The 1934 results were after deducting a special provision of $5,500,000 for contingencies and included no allowance for the 1934 earnings of the German subsidiary, Adam Oppel A. G., which at the old par of exchange were equal to $3,190,866. This profit was not included because of the present restrictions on the transfer of funds from Germany.

These two items totaling $8,690,866 were equivalent to 20 cents a share on General Motors stock, whose reported net earnings were $1.99 a share, comparing with $1.72 a share in 1933 after an allowance of $5,000,000 was charged off to cover possible losses in closed banks.

General Motors' average number of employees in 1934 was 191,157, the largest since 1929 and 38.8 per cent higher than in 1933.

The company's net working capital at the end of last year amounted to $275,645,866, a rise of $31,812,970 for the year and over $24,000,000 more than working capital at the end of 1929.

Regarding rising costs, Mr. Sloan said: "It should be pointed out in this connection that total wages paid to factory workers in 1934 were higher than in any year since 1929.

"In addition to this, and more importantly, costs were increased by advances in prices of materials and supplies, reflecting increases on the part of the corporation's suppliers.

Need of Lower Prices

"These circumstances reflect the trend of industry in general, and although unsatisfactory, should not be accepted as conditions under which industry must necessarily operate permanently," Mr. Sloan said. "The objective should be a more vital contribution to industrial recovery through a reduction in prices in order to reach a greater number of buyers. In no other way can industry be stimulated to higher levels of activity. In no other way can the unemployment question be attacked intelligently."

Mr. Sloan criticizes growing regulations and levies on highway traffic and the proposed co-ordination of water, rail, highway and air transportation through a national transportation commission.

Referring to regulation of the railroads, he states that the inevitable result of it "has been to interfere seriously with free enterprise, so vitally essential to progress. This, together with bureaucracy and political considerations, is a factor contributing to the present situation of our railroads."

Urging that the principle of free enterprise be restored and initiative encouraged for all methods of transportation, Mr. Sloan asks:

"Would not a more effective approach to the problem be to establish each on its own foundation of fact and effectiveness and to permit each to develop its maximum contribution to our national economy? Competition again exists in the field of transportation."

Ranking of Nation's Stock Exchanges

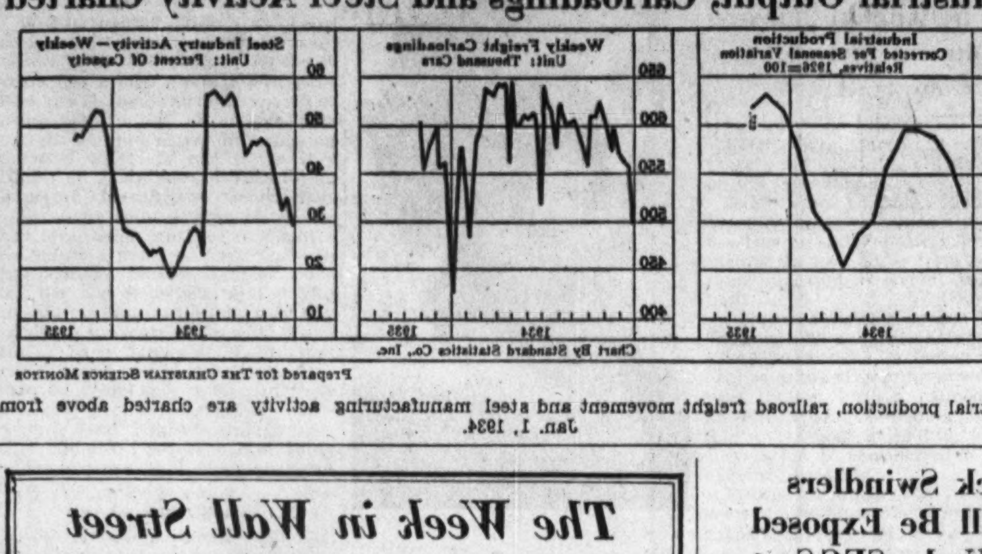
WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The ranking of the nation's stock exchanges, based on the dollar volume of their trading in bonds and stocks, has been made public by the Securities Commission.

The New York Stock Exchange is first with $3,636,783,675, and New York's Curb Exchange is second with $451,748,713, for the four months ended in January.

The total for 22 exchanges was $4,253,274,778. Four-month totals were:

Boston Stock Exchange	$69,382,000
Chicago Stock Exchange	27,279,000
Philadelphia Stock Exchange	17,347,000
San Francisco Stock Exchange	17,113,280
Los Angeles Stock Exchange	10,484,000
Detroit Stock Exchange	8,804,000
Pittsburg Stock Exchange	4,972,000
San Francisco Curb Exchange	4,455,000
New York Produce Exchange	3,655,000
Cleveland Stock Exchange	2,681,000
Baltimore Stock Exchange	1,939,000
Cincinnati Stock Exchange	1,363,000
New Orleans Stock Exchange	1,362,000
St. Louis Stock Exchange	880,396
Chicago Board of Trade	726,886
Washington, D. C., Stock Exch.	626,848
Denver Stock Exchange	452,248
New York Real Estate Exchange	32,000
Salt Lake Stock Exchange	431,978
Buffalo Stock Exchange	194,640

Industrial Output, Carloadings and Steel Activity Charted



Industrial production, railroad freight movement and steel manufacturing activity are charted above from Jan. 1, 1934.

Stock Swindlers Will Be Exposed Under SEC System

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission expects soon to have a record in Washington of every known stock swindler in the United States.

"By a system of cross-filing and by working with state commissions," Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the commission, said yesterday, "we hope to have complete data on every known gyp operator and to learn about new ones as quickly as they spring up."

Swindlers would get no quarter, Mr. Kennedy said.

"Through newspapers and radio in regions covered by our offices, we shall inform the public of stock fraud devices being used, and how to watch out for particular schemes and individuals," he said. "On a national scale, we expect to make both radio and moving picture interviews."

In starting this intensified drive against the swindler, the commission is setting up seven regional offices in strategic locations throughout the country, and the offices are staffed with men "who know the securities business inside and out."

"Their job," said Mr. Kennedy, "is to watch the stock markets in their regions for signs of manipulation; to check on securities that should be, but are not, registered with the commission, to investigate complaints, and to look around for fraud on their own hook."

Commodity Prices Decline Slightly In March 16 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25 — A slight decline was registered in wholesale commodity prices in the week ended March 16, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The bureau's index standing at 79.4 compared with 79.6 for the week before. The index for the corresponding week of last year was 73.7.

The decrease was general, 8 of the 10 major groups included in the index showing declines. Foods increased, while fuel and lighting material remained unchanged.

Index numbers of wholesale prices for the last two weeks and for the week ending March 17, 1934, follow:

	Mar. 16	Mar. 9	Mar. 2	Mar. 17 '34
All commodities	79.4	79.6	79.6	73.7
Farm products	79.2	80.0	80.0	62.0
Foods	82.6	82.1	82.5	67.7
Hides and leather products	86.0	86.4	86.6	88.8
Textile products	69.0	69.3	69.4	76.0
Fuel and lighting materials	73.8	73.8	73.9	72.6
Metals and metal products	85.0	85.1	85.0	86.5
Building materials	84.6	85.0	84.7	86.2
Chem'ls and drugs	81.5	81.6	81.6	75.8
Housefurn'g goods	81.9	82.0	81.9	82.4
Miscellaneous	69.0	68.8	69.9	69.2

Before March the highest general average for 1935 was 79.6 on Feb. 23; the lowest was 77.9 on Jan. 5. The highest touched during 1934 was 77.8, in the week ending Sept. 8, and the lowest was 71, in the week of Jan. 6.

Pullman Earnings In the Year 1934 Total $2,957,669

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—Pullman, Inc., earned $2,957,669 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1934, as compared with a net loss of $2,672,864 in 1933, David A. Crawford, president, reports today. This represents a restoration of earning power after a lapse of two years in both the sleeping car and the manufacturing subsidiaries.

Marked expansion in volume of rail passenger travel produced an increase in the gross revenue of the sleeping car business from $39,316,000 to $44,524,000, yielding an earning of $597,335, as contrasted with a loss of $1,220,034 in 1923 and of $564,426 in 1933, the report continues.

Notwithstanding continued low volume of new car production, the manufacturing business with the aid of a good volume of air conditioning work and miscellaneous parts sales earned a profit of $1,292,591, as compared with losses of $4,074,830 in 1932 and of $3,825,077 in 1933.

U. S. Sugar Bill For 1934 Is $649,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 25—Approximately $649,000,000 was paid in 1934 by the ultimate sugar consumer in the United States, according to a survey made by Lamborn & Company.

This compares with an outlay of $641,000,000 during 1933, an increase of $8,000,000, or approximately 12 per cent.

The Lamborn figures reveal that while sugar consumption during 1934 totaled 5,855,170 short tons refined sugar, a decrease of 113,504 tons, or 1.9 per cent compared with 1933, the average retail price for this commodity during 1934 was 5.54 cents per pound, an increase of 0.17 cents a pound, or 3.1 per cent compared with the previous year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In view of the pessimistic frame of mind in financial New York, which Chairman Kennedy of the SEC was probably correct in describing as the bluest part of the country, the rally in the stock market last week was perhaps the most conspicuous development in an otherwise dull week.

Nevertheless, sentiment about the Street does not seem to take much cheer from the rally. It is dubbed a "technical recovery," which many observers have been expecting for some time. It seems to be tied to no definite favorable development. Its closest connection was with a mid-week rally in the utilities, which most people in the Street consider the weakest sort of support. The week-end strength of the rails was thought cheering, but volume on the rally was small. To the Street in general the outlook is unchanged—uncertainty in business, uncertainty in politics, uncertainty in international exchange, and uncertainty in international affairs.

Exchange Has Private War

The real excitement in down-town New York concerns neither business, the belga, or the bonus. It is in the private war in the stock exchange. Ironically enough, the new deal in inside exchange politics seems to be suddenly coming into power just at the time when the New Deal in national politics seems to be coming under its first serious attack. The combined pressure of the SEC, the brokerage commission houses, and the radical elements in the stock exchange membership, is pushing hard against the small clique which has for decades maintained the stock exchange as a closely controlled, efficient, proud and tight-mouthed gentleman's club. The superficial issues, as usual in politics, public and private, are allegorical representations of the true conflict, rather than clear-cut expressions of it. The chief question at issue today in the stock exchange is whether Mr. Whitney will succeed himself as president. Never before in the memory of present members of the exchange has an incumbent of that office been denied the privilege of continuing in office if he wishes. Yet it looks as though Mr. Whitney may not have that privilege. Up to recently there was little doubt that he would be renominated, and that renomination would mean re-election. But rumors are now flying about that sentiment against him is too strong. His supporters have made the belated discovery that they must put up a spirited campaign if he is to stay in office.

SEC Out of Fight

The SEC has overtly kept out of the fight. But its sympathies are fairly clear since it has expressed the opinion that the exchange should not be a closed corporation. This rather than Mr. Whitney's qualifications is the real issue in the election.

In the opinion of the Street, Belgium is now off the gold standard. All that remains is for that country to find a decorous way to admit the fact. The tremendous discounts on future belgas and the confusion in the spot market for Belgian exchange indicate that the tide of devaluation has eaten away another gold-standard shore line, and has led to the expectation that the French franc may weaken soon and let go a flow of gold to this country soon. The franc actually dipped last week to the export point, but for some reason not generally known in the Street no gold moved. The banks bought some francs but sold them at a profit.

The combination of warscare and exchange uncertainty hit the foreign bonds in New York rather badly. Belgian bonds, of course, were weakest, Italian next. The whole foreign bond list sold down to last fall's levels.

The Street is looking forward to what may be the largest peacetime Treasury offering in American history on June 15. The Treasury must redeem about $2,300,000,000 of maturities and in addition raise perhaps as much as $1,000,000,000 of new money to meet current deficits. Announcement of terms will probably be made early in May.

Expect No Difficulties

But the Treasury is not expected to encounter difficulties in the financing. There seem to be few chances for the holders of the called Liberty bonds to re-invest with the same favorable combination of tax-exemption and security. Last week saw a continuance of the upward movement in municipal issues which jumped the previous week on the announcement of the Liberty bond call. New offerings in the tax-exempt class are not expected in volume in the next three months, and it looks as though the "capital seeking investment" that will result from the call will have to buy the new offering. Possibly the Treasury may recognize the peculiar tastes of the holders of First Liberty bonds and put out a note issue with similar privileges, unless the perennial political opposition to tax-exemption is stirred up again meantime.

The bulge in the tax-exempt bond market was sufficient to send all the long-term issues of New York City above parity, for the first time in many years. There seems to be no top to municipal bond prices, which have been rising with scarcely an interruption for a year and more, and are in many cases at the highest levels of the present century.

Income Tax Results

The income tax results for the March 15 quarter-date were very pleasing to the Street and to the government's creditors. Between the fifteenth and twentieth of the month the payments totaled $200,000,000 this year against $140,000,000 last year. For the first 20 days of March "miscellaneous internal revenues" were $144,000,000 against $86,000,000 for the like period of last year. As a result of these increases, the Treasury had an excess of receipts of around $50,000,000 for the period, against a deficit of about the same sum for the corresponding 20 days of March, 1934.

The Treasury deficit for the current fiscal year to date is only $2,200,000,000, against $2,400,000,000 for the like period of last year, and in the three months 10 days to the end of the fiscal year the improvement will probably be even more marked.

The Street does not apparently yet take war talk seriously. The war stocks did nothing conspicuous. The strength in the utilities was attributed in part to the story that the PWA would not lend further to municipalities to build yard sticks. Passage of the bonus bill by the House did not disturb the government bond market, because it is confidently expected that the Senate will support the inevitable veto.

Chicago Business Is Slightly Better, Observe Traders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 25—Observers on the Chicago Association of Commerce report evidences of a gradual pickup in Easter trade in the local retail market last week. Buying was stimulated by warm weather. Wholesale activity continued at the levels of recent weeks.

The most satisfactory reports come from the larger mail order houses. Chain stores also appear well satisfied with recent trends. Employment and wages are slightly up. Some improvement was also noted in building circles. Public utilities are still forging ahead of a year ago.

Tin Plate Mills Are Operating At Close to 90 P. C. Capacity

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Mar. 25—Developments in the steel industry were more favorable during the past week in contrast to the more pessimistic sentiment in recent preceding weeks.

Tin plate operations have risen to 85 to 90 per cent. of capacity, with production estimated at the rate of 55,000,000 boxes of tin plate a year, a new high record.

Awards of fabricated structural steel last week were 55,000 tons, the largest for one week so far this year. Automobile production continues to expand. The March production is estimated at 415,000 units and it is believed that April production will have been 435,000 cars and trucks, with the trade not caring to predict the output for May.

Pace Is Steadier

The operating pace of the steel industry seems to be steadier. The pace at Pittsburgh will be the same this week as last, thus indicating that declining trends have come to a halt. In fact there was so much optimism at the end of the week that some competent observers were predicting that the pace will forge ahead to a new peak for the year within the next few weeks. The prediction is based on the expectancy that marked improvement in demand for structural and railroad steel will develop.

The iron and steel jobbers in the East find that sales in March are better than in February which has been contrary to the experience of the eastern mill representatives. Though iron and steel scrap prices are still headed downward the declines have been milder than during other recent weeks.

The record production of tin plate is perhaps the most interesting phase of the industry. It seems incongruous that production be at record rate at 85 to 90 per cent of capacity whereas during recent years the industry has been gaited at 100 per cent of capacity for a few weeks in succession. The explanation is, of course, that the tin plate making capacity of the country has expanded in recent years.

The prices of pig tin is five cents a pound under the stabilized level of 1934 and probably some tin plate consumers expect a revision downward of tin plate prices as a result.

Protect Foreign Imports

Domestic iron and steel makers are complaining more and more at the influx of foreign iron and steel, a movement which has been made more severe by the reciprocal trade agreements with Belgium and Brazil, finished steel coming from Belgium and manganese ore from Brazil.

Merchant pig iron producers along the Atlantic seaboard have made formal complaint to the NRA concerning the large imports of pig iron from British India and the Netherlands which they claim has handicapped the functioning of the iron and steel code.

They point out that scarcely a merchant furnace along the Atlantic seaboard is functioning because of this iron. Thus furnaces at Boston, Troy, N. Y., in eastern Pennsylvania and Virginia are all idle.

The principle inquiry for steel rails comes from the Chicago & Northwestern, the great live stock hauling carrier, involving 25,000 tons. The Atlantic Coast Line recently bought 5,000 tons from the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. Despite predictions to the contrary, it does not seem possible that the rail buying tonnage this year will nearly approach the million tons of rails and accessories bought in 1934.

Aircraft Building Shows an Increase During Year 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—The aircraft manufacturing industry of the United States reversed a downward trend which has continued since 1930 and showed a gain in units produced in 1934, according to the Bureau of Air Commerce.

A total of 1615 aircraft was produced in the year as compared with 3437 in 1930, 2800 in 1931, 1396 in 1932 and 1324 in 1933. Small planes of two, three and four-place capacity have shown marked increases.

The total domestic craft for civil use produced were 853, military airplanes delivered numbered 393 and airplanes exported totaled 369. Six balloons and 16 gliders were manufactured during the year.

The industry in 1934 produced 661 monoplanes and 192 biplanes for civil use, single-wing aircraft again showing marked gains over what used to be the more popular type. Of the monoplanes, 406 were of the cabin type and of the biplanes 126.

Among the large civil land planes manufactured during the year there were 29 monoplanes of from nine to 13-place capacity and 51 from 16 to 18-place. Five flying boats up to 34-place capacity were built.

Among the biplanes six were of from six to 15-place capacity and 10 from 18 to 26-place.

Federal Reserve Loans During 1934 Drop $800,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP) Despite Administration pleas, loans by member banks of the Federal Reserve System were shown to have decreased $800,000,000 during 1934 as compared to the previous year.

This report was made by the Federal Reserve Board in its monthly bulletin, along with figures that member bank deposits rose $6,700,000,000 in 1934.

Deposits at the year's end were $33,848,000,000, while "adjusted deposits," which eliminates those of the Government as well as postal savings and inter-bank balances, were $24,952,000,000, or an increase of slightly more than $4,000,000,000 for the 12 months.

Deposits were $37,980,683,000 at the end of the peak period on Dec. 31, 1929.

Bring Your Knowledge Up To Date

SO MANY new discoveries have been made in the various fields of natural science during the past decade that even college textbooks find it difficult to keep up to date. For readers who want an understandable explanation of new discoveries in natural science, The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a series of twelve articles entitled

"New Wonders of Natural Science"

April 1-15

In these articles the author, a member of the Monitor's staff, and also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, visits the laboratories of outstanding physicists, chemists, metallurgists, engineers, astronomers, and other technical research experts. From them he brings to you, in simple non-technical language, stories that will throw the spotlight on questions such as: Is matter a myth? What is a cosmic ray? How do we talk to and see people on the other side of the globe? What new worlds are being opened in the stratosphere and in the abyssal depths of the hydrosphere?

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This series is the first of a combination of "Four Star Features for One Dollar" covering a period of two months beginning April 1 and ending May 31. The series on the "New Wonders of Natural Science" may be ordered separately as noted in the coupon or for $1.00 will be included with three other popular series of twelve articles, each entitled: "The Search for Social Security," "Gambling — Who Wins?" and "Questioning Youth."

Social Security Coming to Front

Mrs. Roosevelt Calls to Women

Living Within Income in March

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 25—In a legislative crisis greatly comparable to the bonus fight a year ago, which he also left for his Florida fishing cruise, President Roosevelt decided today to pack up and head for the sunshine.

Ahead of him in Washington were the work relief bill, which faces a compromise between the two Houses of Congress; the bonus bill, passed in inflationary form by the House; and virtually all the rest of his legislative program. These the President decided could be left behind. In his absence Mr. Roosevelt may have to send up a veto message, although it is unlikly the bonus bill will be passed by both Houses and the veto-expiry date reached before his return.

But ahead of him in Florida is the Astor yacht Nourmahal, on which he has spent many other restful and happy vacations, and the same congenial group which has cruised in Caribbean waters with him before.

The trip, originally scheduled to start last Saturday, was canceled because of the condition of Louis McHenry Howe, the President's chief secretary and friend of long standing. But Mr. Howe's condition was certified as so greatly improved by consulting physicians today that the President felt free to go, keeping always within an hour's cruising distance of the Florida coast. He will reach the Nourmahal from the destroyer Farragut, which he plans to board at Jacksonville.

So Congress and the capital are to be without a President once more—a Roosevelt novelty which has thus far produced no serious hiatus in national affairs.

Social Security: The Roosevelt social security bill is expected to emerge from over a month's hibernation in the House Ways and Means Committee before the week is out.

After week-end conferences at the White House during which the President is understood to have given his approval to extensive modifications favored by the committee, these changes are being written into a final draft which will be reported to the House on Thursday and probably brought on the floor for action the following Monday.

The bill is still an omnibus measure covering unemployment insurance, old age pensions, child and maternal welfare and increased public health appropriations. But it is considered highly possible that the bill will be split into separate legislation in the House. Representative Isabella Greenway (D) of Arizona has launched a determined campaign to force such a split and most of the House apparently feels that it is a mistake to attempt to handle so many complicated problems in a single bill. The likelihood is that only the two major features will be pushed for passage at this session.

Changes put more of the burden for old age pensions on the prospective pensioner, curtail the Federal Government's power to dictate the form of state old-age insurance systems, increase the exemptions from the pay roll tax to let out both seasonal business and the "little fellow," with fewer than 10 employees and establish a social security board which will be independent of the Department of Labor.

Woman's Job: The peace of the world at this critical time "lies very largely in women's hands," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt believes.

She made this statement in reply to a question from a feminine reporter as to what attitude the President's wife thought the women of the United States should take toward the situation in Europe.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not think women had sufficiently unified their efforts or thought through the entire situation clearly enough to accomplish much at the present time.

"Women have got to be universally agreed on the thing they want and the main objective has got to be paramount," Mrs. Roosevelt declared. "The personal and lesser considerations have got to be submerged in attaining one end.

"Women have got to think things through if we're going to progress to a more peaceful world."

A Balanced Budget Month: Because the month of March is always a boom time for government income, Uncle Sam is likely to "live within his income" this month for the second time since Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States.

The first time the Government under Mr. Roosevelt spent less than it took in was in March of 1933 when income was almost a million dollars larger than outgo.

This month the Government spent $446,480,142 during the first 22 days and took in $537,632,905, leaving a surplus of $71,152,763. Indications are that it will still have most of this surplus when the month is over. The revenue figure included $308,166,282 from income tax returns as compared to $225,154,879 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Eat More Fish: The way to bring prosperity back to the fishing industry is to get people to eat more fish. At present the per capita consumption of fish in the United States is lower than that of any other important country. In the present upward trend of food prices, fish and seafoods have advanced less than many other items of the American diet.

These were the "eat more fish" arguments laid before the American people by Daniel C. Roper as he appointed a fishery advisory committee for the Department of Commerce, headed by Bernarr MacFadden, New York publisher, and composed of 22 members of the fishing industry, conservationists and women's clubs presidents, who will give suggestions on how to stabilize the industry that in 1929 represented $1,000,000,000 in the economic structure of the nation.

"The fishing industry," said Mr. Roper, "in common with other branches of business, has been hard hit during recent years. Falling prices for its products, which have not shown nearly as great a percentage of a return to the normal as have agricultural products, have placed many fishermen in dire circumstances. The industry reached a peak in 1929 when 123,000 fishermen obtained a catch of 3,567,000,000 pounds at a return of $123,054,000. The low level was reached in 1932 when 116,000 fishermen obtained 2,614,000,000 pounds and received $54,764,000."

As ex-officio members of the new committee, the secretary chose a group of government officials interested in the subject, including Senator Royal S. Copeland, (D) of New York; Representatives Schuyler Otis Bland, (D) of Virginia, and Ralph O. Brewster, (R) of Maine; Delegate Anthony J. Dimond, of Alaska; and Frank R. Bell, commissioner of the bureau of fisheries.

New Park: A new national park to include the present General Grant National Park and other areas of the Sierra Nevada wilderness is proposed in legislation being drafted at the Interior Department for submission to Congress.

The park will be known as the King's Canyon National Park. It is located in California.

In the area which has met the strict standards of the Park Service in every way are the wild canyons of the south and middle forks of the Kings River which outstanding conservationists have advocated for national park use for nearly a quarter of a century. The area is now under forest service control.

As construction is now in progress on a highway into the area, Secretary Ickes is anxious to have it safeguarded in the face of new and real dangers of desecration.

NRA: The week-end rest relieved the tension developed at the Senate Finance Committee's NRA investigations last week by two successive incidents involving harsh words, much banging of fists and even tears. Forgetting all of that, the committee settled down to a quiet and relatively uneventful session of calm interrogation of the witness, Francis M. Curlee, St. Louis cloth manufacturer.

The net result was that Mr. Curlee opposes any form of "regimentation of industry" by the Government regardless of the fact that production, profits and wages have all gone up and working hours down in his plant since the NRA.

But although personally believing "in absolute free play of economic forces," Mr. Curlee testified that the Independent Industrial Recovery Association of Clothing Manufacturers which he represents has no objection to an established minimum wage provided it is uniform throughout the industry and uniformly enforced without discrimination in favor of any group.

He testified that in his own shops wages had risen under NRA from an average of about 21 cents an hour to about 60 cents an hour. At the same time hours had been brought down from 50 a week to 36. However, the company has improved production "substantially" and profits were "better in 1934 than in 1933 and in 1933 than in 1932."

Reich Wants to Join Collective Security

(Continued from Page 1)

League of Nations, is described here as the main aim of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, whose fateful negotiations with Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and the German Government begin today in Berlin.

Sir John Simon returns to London when the Berlin talks are over, while Captain Eden goes to Moscow, Warsaw and Prague.

Then there is to be a three-power conference of Italy, France and Britain at Stresa, April 11, followed—if the Anglo-German meeting is successful—by a wider conference to which not only Germany but Soviet Russia, the Little Entente and Poland will be invited, as well as the Stresa group of powers.

This would enable the French proposal for a League meeting to discuss Germany's rearmament to be canceled in accordance with the wishes both of Britain and Italy.

Council Meets April 15

GENEVA, March 25 (AP)—The League of Nations today officially convoked its Council for April 15 to discuss France's appeal against Germany.

West Gives Battle To Winds and Floods

By the Associated Press

The West, harassed by floods of sand and water, counted the damage in millions of dollars today, as reports came in from Colorado, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

The Pacific Northwest struggled with dust-laden gales, and Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., had to free itself of a small mountain of ice cakes, dumped into the main streets when a dam broke above the city.

Hubert L. Collins, Denver statistician for the Department of Agriculture, said that thousands of acres of southeastern Colorado land would be useless for farming and grazing, as a result of the sand sweeping over it. Permanent dwelling places will have to be found for hundreds of ranchers and farmers. Fifty thousand head of cattle will have to be moved to new pastures.

Officials kept an eye on the rivers of Arkansas, hoping that a recession of the waters inundating farm lands would permit the return to their homes of 4000 families driven out in the past two weeks in that State and in Missouri.

President to Go South; Improvement Shown by Howe

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 25—Louis McHenry Howe, the inconspicuous, astute, gnome-like figure who for 20 years has meant more to President Franklin D. Roosevelt than any other living man, is still an enigma. The current absence of his influence on national policy—or rather, the very effects of its absence—constitute an important Washington phenomenon.

For more than a week Mr. Howe has lain under sentence of death—passed by a panel of physicians—in the bedroom he has occupied since the day the Roosevelts moved into the White House. Almost every day public statements from the White House have despaired of his survival. Today the physicians declare that he completely baffles all their predictions. His indomitable persistence and fighting will to live, they declare, have kept him going under circumstances which they can in no wise explain.

Bright and Chipper

After repeated crises yesterday, Mr. Howe spent a more comfortable night than at any time since his illness started, and awoke bright and chipper.

And this morning, after a specialists' consultation, it was decided that President Roosevelt could start on his long-anticipated Florida trip. The doctors gave up the riddle, prolonged Secretary Howe's sentence indefinitely. The President, who had feared he would have to cancel a trip which had meant much to him, declared another debt of gratitude to his secretary and associate of 20 years. In the interim White House plans have been in disarray. Mrs. Roosevelt, whose attachment to Louis Howe is warm and outspoken, continues to remain at his bedside.

However, during the influential secretary's incapacity—which has been intermittent for several months—the absence of his collaborating hand at the presidential helm has been noted by many close observers.

Likened to Notables

Called by some the Warwick of the Roosevelt Administration, by others the Richelieu or Talleyrand or Wolsey—and he somewhat resembles these worthies in aptitude and method—it is more accurate to say that Louis Howe in the White House has been a combination of testing ground and supreme court.

No plan was pushed through which Louis Howe opposed. He originated many national policies. Always his influence was running like a thread through political methods, tactics, decisions. But of late the influence has been missing. To what extent tactical difficulties of recent days may be due to this factor it is impossible to say.

Certain it is that in this gnarled and bent figure, in this present national personage who was an obscure newspaperman at 40, when he met Mr. Roosevelt, in this secretary who shaped the Roosevelt presidential ambitions and campaign over a period of three decades, lies a romance of American history which will loom large in the nation's treasure house of characters.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints: Independent painters of nineteenth century Paris. Through April 28.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5, closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Dutch 19th century water colors. Through March 31. Japanese prints. Through March 30.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of imported textiles from Germany and other handwork.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include "The Story of Mollusks." X-ray photographs and descriptive labels. Also exhibition of original stamp posters made by children of Greater Boston. Through April 15.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of etchings and charcoal drawings by W. H. W. Bicknell. Through April 7.

Copley Society—Exhibition of water colors by Robert Fuller Jackson. Through April 5.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—Exhibition of water colors by Margaret Laighton (Mrs. Edward Forbes). Through April 6.

Doll and Richards—English water colors of the nineteenth century. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through March.

Vose Galleries—Flower paintings by Beatrice Robertson. March 30. Mickey Mouse art and other drawings by Walt Disney. Through April 13.

Number Ten Gallery—Portraits by Peter Pezzati. Through March 30.

Guild of Boston Artists—Landscapes and still life by Henry H. Brooks. Through March.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Nineteenth century paintings in all varieties. Rogers groups.

Boston Art Club—Flower and garden paintings by members. One-man show by Arthur Musgrave.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Carl Gordon Cutler, Marion Monks Chase, Charles Hovey Parker, Charles Hopkinson and Molly Luce.

Holman's Print Shop—Etchings by Margaret H. Wright. Also earliest photographs of illustrious Bostonians.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition by the Jewish Society of Arts and Music. Through April 1.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Exhibition of color etchings of childhood by Elizabeth Orton-Jones. Through March.

Women's City Club—Exhibition of etchings and paintings of dogs by Diana Thorne. Through April 15.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of aquatones by W. E. Hentschel. Through March 30.

The Children's Art Center—Paintings by Barbara Sears. Through March.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

Maine Sap Orchard Begins 154th Year

EAST PARSONSFIELD, Maine, March 25 (AP)—An old sap orchard started by a soldier in colonial days began yesterday its 154th successive year of maple sugar operation.

Owned by Frank D. Penderson, clerk of York County courts, the old orchard forms part of a large farm taken up by his great, great grandfather, Corporal John Penderson of Pepperellborough, immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War.

The orchard has been tapped every year since 1781 by Corporal John, who lived for 98 years, or by some of his descendants.

Value of Boston Bank Stocks

Value of Boston bank stocks declined during the week ended March 23, as compared with the week ended March 16. The aggregate value of the nine leading issues, according to Brown, Anthony & Co. totaled $113,725,000 on March 23, compared with $115,916,250 on March 16 a decrease of $191,250 or 17 per cent.

In New Play

Greta Maren

Who Will Play the Leading Role in "A Journey by Night," Which Will Open at the Shubert Theater, April 1

Cambridge Art Notes

Germanic Museum

Modern German textiles have been arranged in the many small exhibiting rooms of the Germanic Museum, Cambridge. Most of the pieces have been woven in small work-shops by individual artisans. Photographs reveal the workers busy at the looms. Ceramics and sculptured pieces are arranged in order to set off the textiles.

The machine has not altogether displaced the hand loom. There is a quality gained in the personal handicraft which is utterly out of the bound of the machine despite its refinements and extraordinary range. Mechanization conveys certain charms to design, but it also precludes a number of variations, unexpected changes and modulations. Machines are expensive and complex and they cannot be put to work upon subtleties which are costly and which gain the admiration of a handful of connoisseurs. The hand loom permits the personal touch, the eccentric turn, the divergence from fashion dictation. Passing from length to length of fabric, one notices at the Germanic Museum how the German craftsmen have experimented with looser weaves, with coarse, loosely-spun threads; how they have dyed the threads to achieve attractive, neutral shades which serve especially for backgrounds. The textures are intended for use in modern decoration.

Fogg Museum

Water colors painted in Holland during the nineteenth century are exhibited at the Fogg Art Museum. They come as supplement to the British aquarelles recently displayed. We of New England feel a certain consanguinity with the painters of these small pictures, for somehow they display the modesty, the naturalism and the humanity which characterized such painters as Winslow Homer. The Dutch pictures were painted by Joseph Israels, Bernardus Blommers, Anton Mauve and Jacob Maris. They all seemed to think that water color took for granted an aqueous subject and they painted streams and marshes, the shore and sea, tumultuous clouds and rain. And with such atmospheric truth!

D. A.

Unemployment and Relief Blamed for Harlem Rioting

NEW YORK, March 23—Harlem isn't working and it isn't eating. That is the story back of Tuesday's outbreak, when a baseless report that violence had been done a pilfering black boy sent a Negro mob surging through 125th Street—"Main Street" of Harlem—wreaking violence on property and persons in the worst riot New York City has had in a quarter of a century.

As heavy police reserves patrol the area, with apparent peace restored, and toll is taken of the destruction, for once the entire city is aware of this community apart, and is taking belated stock of grim affairs that have been a closed book to most citizens.

It is of the East Side that New Yorkers think in connection with slum evils, but now it is revealed that the most shameful housing problem of all has been simmering up on the West Side where a Negro population of 206,000 is crowded into the area between 110th and 155th Streets.

Is a Wretched Story

The story is one of poor housing, overcrowding, exploitation, discrimination, of the corrupting inroads of idleness, of juvenile delinquency four times that of the normal city rate and of a police record that shows all types of crime are committed more frequently in Harlem than elsewhere here.

James M. Hubert, executive director of the Urban League, Negro social service unit, commented today on the obliviousness that has made the community in essence a walled city in New York. Further outbreaks were inevitable, he said, unless steps were taken to eradicate conditions that are grist to the mill of the malcontent.

"There is one great social need in our city—and in all the great cities of our country—and that it to become conscious of the Negro," he said.

Unemployment at Root

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., assistant pastor of the Abyssinian Church, voiced the view of many representative Negroes in Harlem that the question of finding employment for Negro workers in Harlem stores was the real cause of the trouble, declaring there was "exploitation as regards wages, jobs and working conditions."

"Think of all the milk used in Harlem," he said, "yet not one bottle is delivered by Negroes. We see our boys and girls come out of college, well trained, compelled to go on relief or work as red caps."

Negro workmen have a cynical saying in their endless search for jobs. It is: "Last hired and first fired." The weary round always ends at the relief station, for the Negro is easily classified into competition with higher paid workers, and if this makes even good times hard for him, when the general wage level comes down, the white man from the upper brackets gets the job. Trade unions have been as hostile as employers to his efforts to establish his collective bargaining rights.

Discrimination Charged

Discrimination also eats into his relief, and gets less for his money than any other rent payer in town.

The vast migration into Harlem came in the years after the war when the population jumped from 83,000 in 1920 to proportions that make it the world's biggest Negro city today. Strong cheap labor was needed in the North, and there was free transportation to it for all Negroes big enough to work who wanted to earn money. Thousands came from Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas and there was plenty of work for some years—and then suddenly no work.

It appears that the city administration is alive to the social and economic situation in the city's "black belt," and will not attempt to solve the problem by confining the blame for the riot to radicals. LaGuardia has taken the lead in opinion that it is the underlying causes of unrest that must be looked for. The general condition is worse than the episode, and it is on this basis that his Negro-white committee of survey is going to work."

Federal Inquiry Clears Maine of Relief Charges

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 25 (AP)—State PERA Administrator John A. McDonough said March 23 a Department of Justice investigation of complaints regarding transient relief operations in Maine had shown the "complaints were groundless, and gave us a clean slate."

No detailed report of the investigation was given to Mr. McDonough, he said, but a letter telling the general situation had been received from Washington. Mr. McDonough said he assumed the check-up included transient camps throughout the State and the city centers from which the men were sent to the camps.

Sales Tax Gains With States But With Food on Exempt List

Growing Inclination Is Noted to Rid Food Dollar of Revenue Encumbrances—State Legislatures Busy on Varied Legislative Roll

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—The grocery bill is gaining a little ground on the spreading sales tax.

Since Jan. 1, Ohio, Idaho and Washington have joined the list of tax-levying states, but tendencies to exempt the food dollar from its exactions appeared in several legislative halls.

Before adjourning March 20, the Washington Legislature passed a $31,000,000 tax bill, including a 2 per cent sales tax exempting bread, milk, eggs, butter, cheese, canned milk, fresh fruits and vegetables. Michigan has a two-year sales tax, but the Legislature is considering a bill to exempt foodstuffs.

Efforts are under way to enact a sales tax in Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana and Maryland.

Tendency Is Upward

Arizona boosted its sales tax, and a move has been started to increase Missouri's from one-half of 1 per cent to 2 per cent and Oklahoma's from 1 to 2 per cent.

Minnesota legislative committees are considering a tax on many commodities ranging from 3 to 10 per cent to raise an estimated $16,000,000 annually—but they would exempt food.

In Maryland, the House of Delegates early last week passed a 2 per cent sales tax by a substantial majority, but the Senate approved an unfavorable report. The Senate however, voted a 5 per cent levy on gas, electric and telephone bills and is considering taxes on beer, cosmetics and patent medicines for relief revenue.

Nebraska's pending 2 per cent tax would, under one bill, raise funds for property replacement and under another provide for old-age pensions. Governor Cochran has inferred he would veto either. Here are the high lights of other legislatures last week:

Iowa—Senate passed bill to raise standards for practice of the healing arts; House adopted resolution to make newspapers "print both sides of a question."

Wisconsin—Two hundred and fifty farmers marched on the capital to demand action on mortgage moratorium bill which would place foreclosures before jury trials if mediation boards fail to agree.

Nebraska—Gov. R. L. Cochran recommended gradual legalization of liquor.

Maine House Favors Lottery

Georgia—After approving a referendum on legalizing wine and beer, the Legislature adjourned.

Maine—The House sanctioned by a three-vote margin, a state lottery for old-age pensions.

Illinois—House voted to outlaw heart balm suits.

Oklahoma—Legislature passed a 5 per cent oil gross production tax.

Nevada—The Legislature, supposed to adjourn last Thursday, still wrangling on state liquor licensing act.

Utah—Legislature adjourned after adopting a state store liquor bill and increasing state income and corporation taxes.

California—The Legislature asked Congress to pass the Townsend old-age pension plan: Assembly committees approved a state income tax rate of one third the federal rates, strike anti-injunction law, 30-hour week bills, mortgage moratorium extensions to 1937 and dog track racing with pari-mutuel betting.

Delaware Downs Child Labor

Delaware—House rejected child labor amendment.

Connecticut—House and Senate approved pari-mutuel betting on horse races.

New York—Tammany Hall (because it would lose seven Assembly and three Senate seats) and Harlem Negro Assemblymen (because they want a Negro in the State Senate) defeated Governor Lehman's bill for reapportioning legislative district.

Massachusetts—Senate sent to Governor a bill permitting Sunday indoor hockey games.

New Hampshire—Governor Bridges signed bill legalizing pari-mutuel betting for four years.

Vermont—Bill introduced in committee to tax all chain stores on graduated scale of $5 to $400.

Ohio—Legislature named a joint committee to investigate the relief situation after Governor Davey delivered a bitter attack on Relief Administrator Hopkins, who had charged "political corruption" in administration of relief.

Music

Peoples' Symphony Orchestra

Two soloists and the usual composition by an American were presented by the Peoples' Symphony Orchestra at its eleventh concert, yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall. Miss Margaret Macdonald played the piano part in Schumann's Concerto and Julius Mazzocca, of the orchestra, the solo part in Debussy's Rapsodie for clarinet and orchestra. Dr. Howard Hanson's "Pan and the Priest" was the American item. The concert opened with Schubert's Overture and Ballet Music to "Rosamunde" and closed with the concert fragments from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

Miss Macdonald displayed an interesting talent. A little tentative at first, a little careful, she gained confidence and ease as she played, and gave a spirited account of the Finale. She has a sufficient technique, and, what is more important, a musical intelligence that enabled her to express the essence of the score. One felt that with better orchestral support her performance would have been even more satisfactory.

For the orchestra did not distinguish itself yesterday, either in this composition or in the Schubert music. There were many slips and a general lack of unanimity. It is said that Mr. Sevitzky has lost many of his best players to other organizations. In that case, perhaps it would be better not to attempt such works as these, which betray mercilessly any faults in orchestral playing, but to go in more for such pieces as Dr. Hanson's, which, whatever its defects, has the virtue, from the players' viewpoint, of being so heavily scored that ragged playing will not be noticeable. Dr. Hanson had learned his lessons well when he wrote this work, but in attempting to depict the conflict between paganism and asceticism he was handicapped by an inability to devise characterizing material.

Mr. Mazzocca played well in Debussy's Rhapsody, which, however, is more characteristic than distinguished.

Josef Hofmann

Josef Hofmann gave his second recital of the season in Jordan Hall, Saturday afternoon. His printed program promised the Gluck-Saint-Saëns "Alceste," the Mendelssohn Scherzo in E minor, Schumann's Fantasy in C major, the A flat major Waltz, the F major Nocturne and the B flat minor Sonata of Chopin and items from Debussy, Prokofiev and Liszt. In performance, the artist substituted the B minor Sonata and transposed the Waltz and the Nocturne, without announcement.

In much of the program, Mr. Hofmann was at his best. He is of course a musician of the first rank, and this was shown most of all in the subtle sense of style with which he differentiated the music of the several composers. The archaic charm of the Saint-Saëns transcription was delectably conveyed. The Mendelssohn Scherzo glinted with humor.

Unfortunately, in the Schumann Fantasy and in the Sonata, Mr. Hofmann indulged his besetting sin of pounding the piano, thus ruining otherwise excellent interpretations. His is no ordinary pounding, either; it not only destroys tone, but you actually hear concussions instead of tones. It is an utterly unmusical proceeding, and it is difficult to understand how such an artist can permit it to himself. He may, it is true, have been annoyed by the excessive length of Schumann's Fantasy, and perhaps he can hardly be blamed for that; but after all, it was he who had chosen to play it.

L. A. S.

Salvatore Sullo

Last night in Jordan Hall, Salvatore Sullo, pianist, made his Boston début, playing the following program: Chaconne, Bach-Busoni; Andante con Variazioni, Schubert; Two Sonatas (F minor, C major), Scarlatti; "Aufschwung" and "Traumeswirren" from "Phantasiestück" by Schumann; Prelude in C sharp minor (on Gregorian Melodies), Respighi; Jeux d'Eau, Ravel; Momento Mori (Fox Trot Tragico), from the Piano Suite "Alt Wien" by Castelnuvo-Tedesco, and "Rhapsodie Espagnole" by Liszt-Busoni.

Mr. Sullo set an unconventional program, with numbers selected, it would seem, somewhat at random. At least, Mr. Sullo did not attempt lengthy sonatas or the seemingly inevitable prelude and fugue, but he did offer the Schubert Variazioni in their place (probably) and taken at a brisker pace than a Boston audience has heard in some time. As a matter of fact, the entire program was run through with considerable dispatch, with emphasis upon speed and with slight attention to the finer points of nuance. The listener gained the impression that Mr. Sullo was tremendously enthusiastic over piano playing, for which he has very evident talent, but that he had not yet taken sufficient thought regarding the musical content of the works he essayed. His best playing came in the Ravel "Jeux d'Eau" which is largely a matter of fleet fingers and highly developed technique, and the Liszt-Busoni "Rhapsodie Espagnole," which he played brilliantly. It remains now to be seen whether he continues to rely upon sheer brilliancy to carry him on, or whether he will set about the task of extracting and projecting the essence of works he undertakes to present. A large audience applauded Mr. Sullo with enthusiasm.

G. M. S.

Relief Victory Gives New Deal Confidence

(Continued from Page 1)

and is an accepted fact, that this provision virtually nullifies the effect of the loose classifications.

Two months of bitter controversy in the Senate did not greatly modify the essential details of the measure. Its total is the same as originally asked by the Administration; the President is given the widest powers in the use of the money. The chief checks which the Senate imposed related to wages to be paid workers on projects, requirement that private facilities be used where practicable, and that mechanical sanitary work on building projects should be left to the lowest bidder.

Amendments Uncertain

In addition to the above, Roosevelt leaders purchased final enactment on Saturday at the price of the three additional amendments, the fate of which in conference is extremely uncertain:

1. The modified Thomas silver amendment. This was defeated 44 to 33 in its original form. As rewritten and accepted it provides:

A. Mandatory issuance of currency against all silver held by the Treasury at the monetary value of $1.25 an ounce.

B. Directions to the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board to keep silver currency in circulation instead of in reserve.

C. Discretionary authority to the Treasury to trade gold for silver at the world price of the latter.

D. Discretionary power to the Treasury to accept silver for international balances.

2. The McCarran amendment: This requires confirmation by the Senate of all officials under the work-relief projects receiving salaries of $5000 or more.

3. The George amendment: This gives discretionary authority to the President to suspend for one year any processing tax and to pay the intended benefits to farmers out of the relief funds.

End Came Dramatically

Passage of the work-relief measure Saturday after its long fight came dramatically, and carried one curiosity in legislative matters. Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, who, as chairman of the Finance Committee, became automatically the bill's floor manager, voted against the measure, whose passage he has nevertheless conscientiously piloted.

In this he was joined on the Democratic side by five other conservative Democrats: Bulkley, Byrd, Donahey, Gore and Tydings. Republicans were almost evenly divided on the measure; 11 voted "Aye," 10 "Nay." Senate passage of the measure opens up a legislative situation of great complexity.

The problem centers on the balance of the New Deal legislation. The House is expected to pass the bill bringing aid to air mail companies. The Senate is not in session, but tomorrow will take up the "pink slip" repealer. Neither of these, however, are major legislative matters.

Heatened by final Senate action on work relief, Administration leaders must seek a compromise on the bonus, and then fight for what they can get of the other great New Deal measures.

The second half of the legislative history of 1935 has begun.

Naval Air Forces Plan Role in Huge Maneuvers

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 25 (AP)—Air forces of the United States fleet are pointing for the navy's greatest maneuvers which start May 3 and continue for more than five weeks through the north Pacific.

Several hundred fighting planes are engaged in the roundup of gunnery flights, tactical aircraft maneuvers, drills and exercises preceding the big war game.

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Truck Service on City Streets

BURR PRINTING CO.
« PRINTING »
Engraving — Embossing
135 FRANKLIN STREET
TELEPHONE 2-2191

Curran Company Boot Shop
IN BANGOR
are the agents for
RED CROSS, WALK-OVER, and SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES for Women.

"Where Your Grandmother Bought Her Seafood"
JONES'
SEAFOOD MARKET, Inc.
Quality Goods at Moderate Prices.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
49 PICKERING SQUARE PHONE 6433

MAINE

LEWISTON

Telephone Your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
FRED I. WILLS
50 ASH STREET DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 1000

WE SELL CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3760

PORTLAND

Exclusive in Portland with Owen, Moore's
GORDON SILK HOSIERY
Featuring the Famous NE-FLEX at $1.35. Chiffon and Service 79c, $1.00, $1.15, $1.35
OWEN, MOORE & CO.
505-507 CONGRESS STREET

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal, Bituminous, Coke, Shell Fuel Oils
84 Commercial Street, Union Wharf. Chapman Arcade

Langley's
J. C. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St. 599 Congress St. Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service. When in Portland, give us a call

SOUTH PORTLAND

"blue coal"
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 4-1038

MARYLAND

CUMBERLAND

EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 21ST
Send us your Spring Cleaning Early to avoid the seasonable rush.
LIBERTY CLEANERS & Dyers, Inc.
"Service That Satisfies"
5 N. Liberty St. and 255 N. Centre St. Phone 3234 Phone 2009
Cumberland, Maryland

DREYER MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Beauty Culture. Specializing in Permanent Waving
20 SOUTH LIBERTY STREET
Phone 360 Cumberland, Md.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

A Representative Gathering of All the NEW SILKS you read about in Fashion Magazines.
HARRY G. EMMONS

Capitol City Radio Service
Tubes Tested Free. Service Our Motto
Atwater Kent Radios. Electrical Appliances. ABC Washing Machines
PHONE 386-W

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

32-Piece Breakfast Sets from $2.95 up
R. H. TIPPET
10 WARREN STREET

For QUALITY Home-Made Candy Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street, Concord, N. H. Phone 1908

HARVARD SHOE REPAIRING and SHINE PARLOR
All Kinds of Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
13½ N. Main Street Tel. 432-M

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
388 CONANT STREET Telephone 6804

For Buying—Building Repairing or Re-Financing Homes
Up to 50% of Bank's Valuation
SHARES ON SALE
Save the CO-OPERATIVE WAY
Manchester Building and Loan Association
992 ELM STREET

Compare Our Values with All Others
SUITS $19.50 to $50.00
Style and Quality. Extra Trousers if Desired
CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.
The Men's Store of New Hampshire

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Watch for Our Great SPRING SALE
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
To make up for Easter falling very late this year, we want to do something to bring a big business. So we're having a store-wide sale of NEW SPRING THINGS at tremendously special prices. It will be a treat!

Let our expert workmen help you keep your car in proper running order.
Oiling and Greasing all makes of cars our specialty.
BROWN'S GARAGE
19 NORTH ADAMS STREET

SUN DRY Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W

Give the housewife a real vacation, a rest from kitchen drudgery make her life more pleasant with an
ELECTRIC RANGE
Learn about the amazing advantages of Electric Cookery.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 Canal St. Phone 1373

SPRING SPECIAL
Van Raalte GLOVES
Suede Fabric
Exclusive with HILL'S. A Smart Accessory for a Tailored Suit.
$1.00 and $1.59
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Works Like Magic!
ZOTOS, $10.00
JAMAL, $6.50
The Machine-less Permanent Waves. No machine. No electricity.
THE BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
66 HANOVER STREET

For quick heat and economy use
Manchester's Own Fuel
Manchester Coke
MANCHESTER GAS CO. Phone 1216

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

NEWEST 1935 CREATIONS
There's Smartness and New Elegance in
COATS—SUITS
DRESSES—HATS
With the usual medium prices consistent with quality, at
M. P. Haley & Co.

R. HECKER & CO.
"QUALITY and SERVICE"
The Best Meats and Groceries
Try our Home-Made Sausage and German Specialties
181 DOUGLAS STREET Phone 2138

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Spring Styles in Furniture
New Arrivals from the Nation's Leading Makers
Variety of Fine Woods. Complete Style Assortment
A. A. Mooney
Franklin and West Central Streets
Open Thurs. and Sat. Eves. until 9 o'clock.

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
153 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

SMITH'S CANDY SHOP
(Formerly Jackson's)
168 THAMES STREET Tel. 3223

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.
ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions. Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices: 286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870

PAWTUCKET

HURLEY GREENMAN
Pioneer Food Store
"TO BETTER SERVE THE PUBLIC"
Outstanding Values in Quality Meats and Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
519 POWER ROAD, PAWTUCKET. TELEPHONE PERRY 7072

PROVIDENCE

Laura M MacFarlane
BEAUTY SALON
Facials, Haircuts, Permanent, etc.
Room 502, Woolworth Building. Westminster and Dorrance Streets. Telephone Gaspee 3444

JORDAN'S
254 WESTMINSTER ST.
2 Floors Entirely Devoted to MILLINERY
98c to $5

Maellvern Farm
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 852
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

For Easter Shopping
NACHMAN'S
Can Suit You in Style and Price

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

SUITS to Suit Everyone!
See Our New Spring Models. Priced from $16.75 up
THE NEW BROADWAY

SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL
PHONE 702

NORFOLK

Dix-Bowers Co.
Goodyear Tires
Stewart-Warner Electric Refrigerators
PHONE 24631-32

THE NORFOLK STATIONERY CO.
Incorporated
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS and OFFICE OUTFITTERS
Phone 22406 113 BROOKE AVENUE

WRIGHT COAL & WOOD CO.
Dustless Coal 1022 40th St.
Phone 22661

Campeco DYE WORKS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pender's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

Green and Staple Groceries
Carnation
WEST END MARKET

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824. Harrison and Main 5-0261
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK for Women { 5.00 6.00 }
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Foot Saver SHOES
"FIT THE FOOT IN MOTION"
PROPST-CHILDRESS SHOE CO.
INCORPORATED

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING. HAT CLEANING. SHOE SHINING. DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

HUNTINGTON

The Anderson Newcomb Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
828 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1013 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1019 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 28th Street

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

ANGEL'S
Quality Stores for Gentlemen
918 FOURTH AVE.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 3866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

The "BLUE ROOM" at KOLB'S RESTAURANT
Lunch 25c to 40c. Dinner 50c. Afternoon Tea 25c
207 8TH AVENUE WEST

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE" 6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Edmonton 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 5 daily, except Saturday. 102 Commercial Building.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit "The House of Youth"
Where they have the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

New Dinnerware and New China has arrived in our popular China Department. See it the first time you're down town.
Hudson's Bay Company

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LTD.
EDMONTON FORD DEALER
102nd Street South of Jasper Avenue

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10805 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

We invite you to visit Our New Store at 9905 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)
Henry Graham & Reid
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

TOD & MANNING
576 GRANVILLE STREET
DIAMOND AIRPORTS 1 2 3 4 5 6

REMODELLING A SPECIALTY
Elite Hat Shop
2664 Granville Street
C. MORAN

R. C. Purdy LIMITED
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries
675 GRANVILLE—2643 GRANVILLE

Welch's CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD.
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Phone to MORROW for your COAL to-day
SEY. 8070
MORROW COAL & ICE CO., LTD.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads
2943 GRANVILLE BAY 6342. 1054 ROBSON STREET TRIN 3040. 2708 WEST 10TH AT ALMA BAY 363

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class Men's Furnishings
The Home of Fashion Craft Clothes
633 GRANVILLE STREET

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
Percy C. Houlden, F. R. H. S.
1013 ROBSON ST. PHONE DOUGLAS 301

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

VICTORIA

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children.
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST. GARDEN 6111

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria
Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

GOOD CLOTHES for MEN and BOYS
Specialists in Jaeger Wear, Burberry Coats, Viyella Flannel and other British woollens since 1862. Sports Wear for Ladies.
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

Buy your piano from a firm whose business is pianos.
WILLIS PIANOS, Ltd.
Tuning and Repairing. W. H. Home
720 FORT STREET Phone G 3812
Head Office and Factory—Montreal, Quebec

THE HARPER METHOD
Scientific Beauty Culture
1207 DOUGLAS Ph. E 4926

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PLUME SHOP
Specializes in ENGLISH AND FRENCH SPORTSWEAR
Also carrying a complete and exclusive line of Frocks, Coats and Millinery
747 YATES STREET Empire 5621

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA (Continued)

Malleks Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1033

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers · Stationers · Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal & Service both Unchanged

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
Little & Taylor
EXPERT WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS
1209 Douglas Street Victoria, B. C.
Telephone Garden 5812

Mac Meighen
CORSET SPECIALIST
718 YATES STREET PHONE E 6314
Choose from Blouses, Neckwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, Negligees and Foundation Garments.
(PLAIN and NOVELTY TAFFETA BLOUSES reduced to $3.49)

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

New Dresses
Have Crisp Taffeta Trims
$10.95
Step out gaily in these one and two-piece frocks with colorful taffeta touches. Large collars . . . soft bows . . . perky cuffs, and all the charming detail that smart women love. Under your coat they're delightful, and just as delightful when you shed your coat. Sizes 34 to 44.
Dresses, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

Ankle HEEL HUGGER
Yours for Foot Comfort
Sizes AAAA to EEE
MACDONALD SHOE STORE LTD.
494 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated coöperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office WINNIPEG, CANADA

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

For Service and Satisfaction Call 26644
HI-GRADE FUEL CO.
"Where Quality Counts"
COAL WOOD COKE
REFRIGERATORS
441½ PORTAGE AVENUE

SPEIRS-PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue
WINNIPEG

Your Patronage Welcome at
FIFTH AVE. LTD.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
For Style, Quality and Price
OUR NEW ADDRESS 286 PORTAGE AVENUE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Royal Connaught Hotel

THOMAS LEES
Jewelers Since 1861
17-19 KING STREET WEST
HAMILTON

46 KENILWORTH AVE. N. GAR 3570
HARRISON COAL COMPANY
STELCO and BY-PRODUCT COKE
AMERICAN ANTHRACITE
RALPH BEALE (Partner) Gar. 8783-W

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Robinson's
Hamilton's Fashion Centre

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA CARGILL.

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone.
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
*SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
*216 Dundas Street. *St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road *618 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 428 CLARENCE STREET

Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Spring's very smart MILLINERY in its various types, sailors . . . off the face . . . bonnets . . . and other types, in straw, straw fabric and taffeta are to be had in our Millinery Salon . . . 2nd floor.

CUMMING The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

Latest Publications for Sale or to Rent
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas

FINE QUALITY DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Modern equipment. 6 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

FEARNLEY'S "ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR. MET. 3404-3405 WE DELIVER

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W Met. 2795-J }

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

SEE NEXT PAGE